

THE PENGUIN POETS  
D26  
LORD BYRON





GEORGE GORDON  
LORD BYRON

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*A SELECTION FROM HIS POEMS*

BY A. S. B. GLOVER

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## INTRODUCTION

BYRON'S LIFE AND WORK is like a book which seems at first sight to be dominated by its highly coloured plates. First there is the standard portrait – a magnificently turbaned profile posed against a stormy sky – Byron dressed up as a Byronic Hero. Then comes a picture of Newstead Abbey, a suitably 'Gothic' retreat for Byron and his friends, sitting up late in 'friars' dresses, drinking burgundy, claret, champagne, and what not out of the *skull-cup*. Byron is seen at Cambridge, sharing his college rooms with a bear; and on his entry into society – the pale *l'homme fatale* of the drawing-rooms: 'mad, bad, and dangerous to know'. Women come into the picture: Annabella Milbanke, whom he so unaccountably and unfortunately married; Caroline Lamb, who made a public scandal of her love for him; Augusta Leigh, his half-sister, with whom he was more in love than with any other woman, and one of whose many children he considered to be his.

Byron is next seen leaving England on account of the moral indignation aroused by his private life. The scene shifts to the Mediterranean. The colours become brighter: Byron swimming the Hellespont; Byron travelling through Italy with the Countess Guiccioli, and a caravan of monkeys, dogs, and peacocks; finally, Byron dead in the cause of Greek liberation. 'My God,' wrote Jane Welsh to Thomas Carlyle, 'if they had said that the sun or the moon was gone out of the heavens, it could not have struck me with the idea of a more awful and dreary blank in the creation than the words, "Byron is dead!"'

That was how Byron appeared to the majority of his contemporaries: as a luminary, a dynamic force. His works were translated into all the languages of Europe, the literary scene was thronged with 'Byronic' young poets, and the progeny of his Heroes multiplied yearly.

Today the flamboyant aspects of his personality have not only ceased to dazzle, they even tend to detract from our

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appreciation of Byron's work, seeming to be simply the successful poses of a man playing to the gallery of his own day. They do not, however, represent the whole of Byron. He had many other facets. He was an aristocrat who rebelled against social injustice; a man who not only spoke about liberty but worked for it; an affectionate and loyal friend; an immensely gay correspondent; a trenchant satirist.

Byron was born in 1788. His early childhood was spent in Scotland in an atmosphere of disorder and poverty, dominated by an hysterical mother and a dissolute nurse. These years left their legacy of nervous insecurity, only partly concealed by the aristocratic façade provided by his title and his handsome patrician features. In 1800 he went to Harrow and in 1805 to Trinity College, Cambridge. Unlike Milton and Wordsworth, Byron did not regard his studies at Cambridge as part of the discipline essential to becoming a great poet. He did not draft out plans for any new English epic or record the progress of a poet's mind. He made friends, went to parties, and swam at Grantchester:

We have several parties here, and this evening a large assortment of jockeys, gamblers, boxers, authors, parsons, and poets, sup with me, – a precious mixture but they go on well together; and for me, I am a *spice* of everything ...

But he goes on to say that he has 380 lines of a satire written and that his published verses have just been 'praised to the skies' in one review and 'abused greatly' in another.

In 1807, when this letter was written, Byron had brought out two volumes of poetry: *Hours of Idleness* and *Poems on Various Occasions*. The interest of these early poems is largely biographical. Though they showed that Byron wrote verse with great facility, they did not seem to hold out much promise for the future. Yet the very next year he wrote a lyric, 'When we two parted in silence and tears' (p. 32), which had all the qualities of his best work in this kind. It is quite simple both in thought and expression – there are no conceits, no soaring flights of fancy – but beneath the quiet rhythm there is a strong current of feeling.

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The satire also mentioned above was *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. It was Byron's first long poem. Byron was a great admirer both of Dryden and of Pope, and saw himself as their successor, the satirist of the English literary scene. The poetasters of Grub Street were replaced as the butts of satire by the 'troubadours' of the Lake District, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey. Byron's attack has vitality and punch, though it has nothing of the polish and subtlety of Pope's mature work. Today the part of the work which deals with the Scotch reviewers is of limited interest, as the subjects of the satire are little read, but what Byron writes of Wordsworth and Coleridge (p. 58) provides a refreshing antidote to a too solemn regard for these poets. Byron was not, however, a discriminating judge of literature; his pronouncements on it are often no more than sweeping generalizations of little value, and taken as a whole his criticism of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Keats was singularly lacking in perception.

In 1812 Byron, now living in London, published the first two cantos of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*. His name was made: he awoke to find his book on every table and 'to be made the greatest fuss of'. A contemporary commented: 'Language can hardly exaggerate the folly that prevailed in 1812, when waltzing and Lord Byron came into fashion.' His readers identified him with his hero and watched for like symptoms of melancholy,

Yet oft-times in his maddest mirthful mood  
Strange pangs would flash along Childe Harold's brow,  
As if the memory of some deadly feud  
Or disappointed passion lurked below,

though he protested that such identification was not intended. 'Instruct Mr Murray not to allow his shopman to call the work *Child of Harrow's Pilgrimage*!!!! as he has done to some of my astonished friends, who wrote to inquire after my *sanity* on the occasion, as well they might.'

Childe Harold was the first of the long line of Byronic Heroes. Byron's heroes met the requirements of a public

brought up on the novels of the 'all-horrid' pens of Mrs Radcliffe and her followers. They dominate his poems. The other characters are of importance only in so far as they affect them. The settings are carefully chosen to intensify the impression they will make. Byron standardized his heroes to such an extent that they lack individuality; and the unity of their conception is so complete that it is enough for one characteristic trait to be mentioned for the whole man to come immediately to mind. By making their monologues resemble his expressions of personal feeling in his lyric poetry, Byron was responsible for the fact that his readers always thought they saw him masquerading in his heroes' cloaks.

The settings of Byron's poems were entirely suited to the taste of the age. His descriptive writing is at its best in the fourth canto of *Childe Harold*, in which he writes of Italy, for in a few words he could make his page alight with its atmosphere: Venice, 'a fairy city of the heart, rising like water-columns from the sea'; Ferrara with its 'wide and grass-grown streets'; and the Capitol under 'the deep blue sky of Rome'.

The third and fourth cantos of *Childe Harold* were written when Byron was already in exile from England. The four years which separated them from the first two cantos had been marked by his complicated love-affairs and his unhappy marriage. His feelings had found expression in the angry lines he wrote to Caroline Lamb ('Remember thee! Remember thee!' - p. 44) and in a series of very emotional poems to his sister.

Byron's poetic activity during these years, however, was not confined to pieces occasioned by his personal life. He had embarked in 1813 on the series of Tales which acted like heady wine on his public. Of this group of poems 'The Giaour' and 'Mazeppa' are fully representative. All the characteristic ingredients of the genre are present. The Giaour's face bears the necessary imprint of past grief:

Dark and unearthly is the scowl  
That glares beneath his dusky cowl.  
The flash of that dilating eye  
Reveals too much of times gone by ...

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while the ruined cloister he sweeps through and the distant sounds of chanting bring suitable Gothic associations. Both poems are written in the first person, which brings the reader into the closest possible touch with the heroes. In both the action is very dramatic.

Byron's Tales tend to embarrass those who admire his work today. One feels one has to apologize for them, rather in the same way as some of Shakespeare's comic scenes are excused as having been written to please the groundlings. In fact, in order to estimate them rightly, it is best to compare them to the thrillers or light novels of today.

In 1815 Byron had published another collection of lyrics, the *Hebrew Melodies*. The ease with which he wrote was not always to his advantage. Like Shelley, he tended to flow on — there seemed no reason to stop — so that far too often excellent lines were lost in the stream of mediocrity. But these short pieces gain by it. There is no straining after effect. The words move with ease to the measure.

In 1815 Byron also published his *Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte*. History had presented him with a Hero ready made. There was in this a curious anomaly. Politically Byron could not but hate the tyranny of Napoleon's rule. All his life he spoke, wrote, and worked on behalf of the politically oppressed. His maiden speech in the House of Lords had been in support of the claims of Nottingham frameworkers; he celebrated Bonnivard's martyrdom with a rhetorical trumpet-blast (p. 55); he worked with the Carbonari in Italy and in the cause of Greek independence. The direction of his political endeavours remained constant. But when he writes of Napoleon, one feels beneath the condemnation of the 'Pagod with the feet of clay', this 'Dark Spirit', the contrary pull of admiration,

And Monarchs bowed the trembling limb,  
And thanked him for a throne!

This attitude to Napoleon, compounded as it was of contrary emotions, became one of the characteristic features of the Byronic movement in Europe.

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In 1816 Byron had settled in Italy and was enjoying it. The emotional temperature of his letters, which had run very high at the time of leaving England, had dropped. They were now full of amusing gossip, lit by the carnival lanterns of an endless succession of masked balls, visits to the opera, and conversaziones. And always they were spiced by a light, mocking irony – Byron laughing at himself at the figure he was cutting.

I am going out this evening in my *cloak* and *Gondola* – there are two nice Mrs Radcliffe words for you.

Byron captured the froth and frivolity of this atmosphere in *Beppo*, which was a curtain raiser to his greatest poem, *Don Juan*.

At this time Byron also tried his hand at poetic drama. His plays were written to be read not acted. This is a hybrid form of literature which, with a few notable exceptions, has always proved unsatisfactory. The very fact that the plays were not intended for the stage led him to neglect the essential conditions of good drama – the interplay of contrasted characters and the compelling forward movement of the plot. The Russian poet Pushkin put his finger on Byron's limitations as a dramatist.

Byron created only one character [his own] and in his tragedies he handed out the different traits and peculiarities of that character to his *dramatis personae*, giving to one his pride, to another his hatred, to a third his melancholy, and so on. In this way, from one powerful, somber, and energetic personality he created several insignificant ones.

Hazlitt went further: 'I find Byron's tragedies – have neither action, character, nor interest, but are a sort of *gossamer* tragedies, spun out and glittering, and spreading a flimsy veil over the face of nature. Yet he spins them on.'

In 1818 Shelley visited Byron in Venice. He has left an impression of one of their rides together in his poem *Julian and Maddalo*, in which with the gentlest irony he drew Byron striking an attitude.



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The sense that he was greater than his kind  
Had struck, methinks, his eagle spirit blind  
By gazing on its own exceeding light.

Shelley and Byron understood each other well, and their friendship was firmly grounded in mutual affection. There was much to draw them together. They were both in exile from England. They had certain political ideals in common, though Byron's attitude to politics was far more practical and realistic than Shelley's. Also, unlike, for example, that of the Lake Poets and Keats, the focus of their interests was not primarily literary. They were both at the same time aristocrats and rebels against convention. Byron wrote to John Murray after Shelley's death:

Alas! poor Shelley! how he would have laughed had he lived, and how we used to laugh now and then, at various things, which are grave in the Suburbs

You are mistaken about Shelley. You do not know how mild, how tolerant, how good he was in Society, and as perfect a Gentleman as ever crossed a drawing-room

All his egalitarian principles did not prevent Byron from despising Keats' middle-class milieu. He failed to grasp the full measure of Keats' quality. He allowed himself to be side-tracked by secondary considerations—for instance, his anger at Keats' abuse of Pope—and was only too ready finally to dismiss him as having been 'snuffed out by an article'. Shelley's death, on the other hand, hit Byron very hard. '[He] was without exception, the *best* and least selfish man I ever knew', he wrote to Murray. He watched as Shelley's body was burnt on the beach till he was unable to stand any more and swam far out to sea.

Shelley died in 1822, the year in which Byron published *The Vision of Judgment*. In this poem Byron is at his most witty and lighthearted. It is a well-sustained political jest in a lightly blasphemous framework, sparkling in the manner of a mock-heroic. It deals with the arrival of George III at the gates of heaven, where

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The angels all were singing out of tune,  
And hoarse with having little else to do,  
Excepting to wind up the sun and moon,  
Or curb a runaway young star or two

It soon becomes clear that the inmates of Heaven are, if anything, even more ridiculous than George III, so that there is nothing incongruous in his seeking admission. Satan, however, appears, claiming him as his subject, and a lengthy debate is embarked on. This is interrupted by the arrival of Southey, who drives everyone to distraction by his monstrous speech. Meanwhile George III has slipped in unperceived, and is left, well installed, 'practising the hundredth psalm'. When he wrote *The Vision of Judgment* Byron was already well away with *Don Juan*.

All Byron's best qualities are contained in *Don Juan*: his magnificent, ironic detachment, his humour, his iconoclasm, his vitality, and his zest for life. When he writes of love he makes one aware of its physical immediacy, and there are few poets, apart from Chaucer and Donne, who can convey this sense so forcibly. When he writes of society it is clear that though he had joined in the dance himself, he remained sufficiently detached from the whirling throng to observe its petty preoccupations, its self-delusions, its peccadilloes. The balloon of pretension is puffed up and then, very neatly, pricked. For this Byron was well served by his mastery of bathos, which in his hands, as in Pope's, became a most effective instrument of satire. The book takes in the whole of European society. Byron leads his picaresque hero through a series of adventures, ranging from Spain to Turkey and from Russia to England. The scene shifts from a desert island to a harem, from a battlefield to the court of Catherine the Great, and Don Juan, the most adaptable and resilient hero in English literature, takes whatever comes his way cheerfully in his stride. In 1819 Byron had written to a friend:

As to *Don Juan*, confess, confess – you dog and be candid – that it is the sublime of *that there* sort of writing – it may be bawdy

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but is it not good English? It may be profligate but is it not *life*, is it not *the thing*? Could any man have written it who has not lived in the world?

The final cantos of *Don Juan* were published in 1824; in the same year Byron died of fever at Missolonghi; and the European literary scene lost one of its giants.

Many years later Matthew Arnold wrote:

When Byron's eyes were shut in death,  
We bow'd our head and held our breath.  
He taught us little: but our soul  
Had felt him like the thunder's roll.

In these lines there is an acknowledgement of greatness, but there is a reservation – 'he taught us little'. That is typical of the English attitude to Byron. There has always been reluctance for one reason or another to allow him a place on the highest levels of poetic fame. This is not because much of what he wrote is second-rate, for that is equally true of Wordsworth and Coleridge. Nor is it because even in his best works there is much that is slap-dash and unfinished (for Byron hated working over his poetry), for there is a great deal of equally loose writing in Shelley's work. It appears that the reason lies not in what Byron wrote but in what he failed to write. He never looked beyond this world. He never aspired to the heights of metaphysics or mysticism. His poetry was devoid of spirituality. This was his fatal flaw, and it was one which he shared with Pope – a circumstance from which he would have derived much comfort.

In Europe his reputation was immeasurably higher. He was judged among English poets to be second only to Shakespeare. The reasons for this are clear. He stood for all the aspirations of the European Romantic movement, both as a man and as a poet. He was cast in a large mould and surveyed the social scene with an ironical detachment comparable to that of Voltaire. The subject-matter of his poetry was of universal interest and application; and, as his language

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was almost devoid of imagery, his poetry lost comparatively little in translation.

After his death, Pushkin, speaking of some of his lost memoirs, remarked that he was glad they were lost. He felt that whereas in his poems Byron had revealed himself unconsciously, carried away by poetic enthusiasm, in cold-blooded prose he would have lied and posed and ranted against his enemies. That is true of Byron's best poetry: in it he dispensed with lies and pose and rant. 'Here at last,' wrote John Ruskin, and his words can serve as a final spur to reading Byron, 'I had found a man who spoke only of what he had seen and known; and spoke without exaggeration, without mystery, without enmity, and without mercy. "That is so; — make what you will of it!"'

The present selection has been made on the principle that, wherever possible, it is better to give fewer but longer extracts from poems themselves of considerable length, and thus to present a clearer impression of Byron's work than could be given by a series of snippets, which would often break off just as they had begun to capture the reader's interest.

'On a Distant View of Harrow' is taken from *Hours of Idleness* (1807); 'She walks in beauty', 'Oh! snatched away in beauty's bloom', 'The Vision of Belshazzar', and 'The Destruction of Sennacherib', from *Hebrew Melodies* (1815); 'Fare thee well' and 'Stanzas to Augusta' from *Domestic Pieces* (1816); the remainder of the shorter poems, except for the Sonnet on Chillon, from *Occasional Pieces* (1807-24).

The text followed has been in general that of Ernest Hartley Coleridge's edition in seven volumes (London, 1898-1904). The editor is grateful to Miss J. M. Morrell and Miss Tatiana Wolff for their help and advice in making his selection, particularly in the difficult task of choosing the most representative passages from *Childe Harold* and *Don Juan*.

## CHRONOLOGY OF BYRON'S LIFE AND WORKS

- 1788 Born, London, 22 January.
- 1798 Succeeded to the family title, and is made ward of Chancery.
- 1800 Sent to Harrow School.
- 1803 Proposed marriage to Mary Chaworth, who rejected him.
- 1805 Went to Trinity College, Cambridge.
- 1807 Published his juvenilia, 'Hours of Idleness', which was mauled in the *Edinburgh Review*.
- 1808 Lived at his family seat, Newstead Abbey, in pseudo-dissipation.
- 1809 Took his seat in the House of Lords.  
'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers', his reply to the attack from the *Edinburgh Review*.  
Left England with John Hobhouse for an extended tour through Europe, visiting Portugal, Spain, and Greece.
- 1810 In Greece and the Near East, where he visited the site of Troy, Constantinople, and swam the Hellespont in emulation of Leander.
- 1811 Residence in London.
- 1812 'Childe Harold', Cantos I and II.
- 1813 'The Giaour'; 'The Bride of Abydos'; 'The Corsair'.  
Lady Caroline Lamb's intimation for him at its height.
- 1814 Proposed a second time to Miss Milbanke, and was accepted.  
'Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte'; 'Lara'.
- 1815 January, married Miss Milbanke. In December, birth of his daughter, Augusta Ada.

# CHRONOLOGY OF BYRON'S LIFE AND WORKS

- 'Hebrew Melodies' (which includes 'The Vision of Belshazzar', 'The Destruction of Sennacherib', 'She walks in beauty')
- 1816 Lady Byron separated from him in January  
He left England for good in April, travelling in Switzerland with the Shelleys, thence to Venice  
'Childe Harold', Canto III, 'The Prisoner of Chillon'
- 1817 Birth of his daughter Allegra, child of Claire Clairmont, Mary Shelley's step-sister  
'The Lament of Tasso', 'Manfred'
- 1818 'Childe Harold', Canto IV, Beppo Began 'Don Juan'
- 1819 Met Teresa, Countess Guiccioli, with whom he lived for a time in Venice  
'Mazeppa', 'Don Juan', Cantos I and II, published anonymously
- 1820 Living in Ravenna with Countess Guiccioli  
'The Prophecy of Dante'
- 1821 'Don Juan', Cantos III, IV, V published, still anonymously, 'Marino Faliero', 'Cain', 'Sardanapalus', 'The Two Foscari'
- 1822 With Leigh Hunt produced a periodical, *The Liberal*, the first number containing 'The Vision of Judgment', the second, 'Heaven and Earth'  
Attended the cremation of Shelley's body
- 1823 'Don Juan', Cantos VI-XIV, 'Werner'  
Sailed from Genoa to join the Greek insurgents
- 1824 Died at Missolonghi, 19 April Buried at Hucknall Torkard, near the family seat of Newstead
- 1832-5 His *Life*, by Moore, and *Collected Works* published

ON A DISTANT VIEW  
OF THE VILLAGE AND SCHOOL OF  
HARROW ON THE HILL

*Oh! mihi praeeteritos referat si Jupiter annos* VIRGIL

YE scenes of my childhood, whose loved recollection  
Embitters the present, compared with the past;  
Where science first dawned on the powers of reflection,  
And friendships were formed, too romantic to last;

Where fancy, yet joys to trace the resemblance  
Of comrades, in friendship and mischief allied;  
How welcome to me your ne'er fading remembrance,  
Which rests in the bosom, though hope is denied!

Again I revisit the hills where we sported,  
The streams where we swam, and the fields where we  
fought;  
The school where, loud warned by the bell, we resorted,  
To pore o'er the precepts by pedagogues taught.

Again I behold where for hours I have pondered,  
As reclining, at eve, on yon tombstone I lay;  
Or round the steep brow of the churchyard I wandered,  
To catch the last gleam of the sun's setting ray.

I once more view the room, with spectators surrounded,  
Where, as Zanga, I trod on Alonzo o'erthrown;  
While, to swell my young pride, such applauses resounded,  
I fancied that Mossop himself was outshone:

Or, as Lear, I poured forth the deep imprecation,  
 By my daughters, of kingdom and reason deprived,  
 Till, fired by loud plaudits and self-adulation,  
 I regarded myself as a Garrick revived

Ye dreams of my boyhood how much I regret you!  
 Unfaded your memory dwells in my breast,  
 Though sad and deserted I ne'er can forget you  
 Your pleasures may still be in fancy possess

To Ida full oft may remembrance restore me,  
 While fate shall the shades of the future umbrat  
 Since darkness o'er shadows the prospect before me,  
 More dear is the beam of the past to my soul

But if, through the course of the years which await me,  
 Some new scene of pleasure should open to view,  
 I will say, while with rapture the thought shall elate me,  
 'Oh! such were the days which my infancy knew'



## SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY

SHE walks in beauty, like the night  
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;  
And all that's best of dark and bright  
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:  
Thus mellowed to that tender light  
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,  
Had half impaired the nameless grace,  
Which waves in every raven tress,  
Or softly lightens o'er her face;  
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,  
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,  
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,  
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,  
But tell of days in goodness spent,  
A mind at peace with all below,  
A heart whose love is innocent!

## OH! SNATCHED AWAY IN BEAUTY'S BLOOM

Oh! snatched away in beauty's bloom,  
On thee shall press no ponderous tomb;  
But on thy turf shall roses rear  
Their leaves, the earliest of the year;  
And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom

And oft by yon blue gushing stream  
Shall Sorrow lean her drooping head,  
And feed deep thought with many a dream,  
And lingering pause and lightly tread,  
Fond wretch! as if her step disturbed the dead!

Away! we know that tears are vain,  
That death nor heeds nor hears distress.  
Will this unteach us to complain?  
Or make one mourner weep the less?  
And thou – who tell'st me to forget,  
Thy looks are wan, thine eyes are wet

## THE VISION OF BELSHAZZAR

THE King was on his throne,  
The Satraps thronged the hall:  
A thousand bright lamps shone  
O'er that high festival.  
A thousand cups of gold,  
In Judah deemed divine –  
Jehovah's vessels hold  
The godless Heathen's wine.

In that same hour and hall,  
The fingers of a hand  
Came forth against the wall,  
And wrote as if on sand:  
The fingers of a man; –  
A solitary hand  
Along the letters ran,  
And traced them like a wand.

The monarch saw, and shook,  
And bade no more rejoice;  
All bloodless waxed his look,  
And tremulous his voice.  
'Let the men of lore appear,  
The wisest of the earth,  
And expound the words of fear,  
Which mar our royal mirth.'

Chalda's seers are good,  
But here they have no skill;  
And the unknown letters stood  
Untold and awful still.

POEMS OF BYRON

And Babel's men of age  
Are wise and deep in lore ;  
But now they were not sage,  
They saw — but knew no more

A captive in the land,  
A stranger and a youth,  
He heard the king's command,  
He saw that writing's truth  
The lamps around were bright,  
The prophecy in view ,  
He read it on that night —  
The morrow proved it true

'Belshazzar's grave is made  
His kingdom passed away,  
He, in the balance weighed,  
Is light and worthless clay ,  
The shroud, his robe of state,  
His canopy the stone ,  
The Mede is at his gate '  
The Persian on his throne ''

## THE DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB

THE Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,  
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;  
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,  
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,  
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;  
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,  
That host on the morrow lay withered and strown.

For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,  
And breathed in the face of the foe as he passed;  
And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,  
And their hearts but once heaved, and for ever grew still!

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,  
But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride;  
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,  
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf.

And there lay the rider distorted and pale,  
With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail;  
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,  
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,  
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;  
And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,  
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!

## FARE THEE WELL

*'Alas! they have been friends in youth;  
But whispering tongues can poison truth:  
And constancy lives in realms above;  
And life is thorny; and youth is vain:  
And to be wroth with one we love,  
Doth work like madness in the brain;*

*But never either found another  
To free the hollow heart from paining –  
They stood aloof, the scars remaining,  
Like cliffs, which had been rent asunder;  
A dreary sea now flows between,  
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,  
Shall wholly do away, I ween,  
The marks of that which once hath been.'*

COLERIDGE'S *Christabel*

FARE thee well! and if for ever,  
Still for ever, fare thee well:  
Even though unforgiving, never  
'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel.

Would that breast were bared before thee  
Where thy head so oft hath lain,  
While that placid sleep came o'er thee  
Which thou ne'er canst know again:

Would that breast, by thee glanced over,  
Every inmost thought could show!  
Then thou wouldst at last discover  
'Twas not well to spurn it so.

Though the world for this commend thee –  
Though it smile upon the blow,  
Even its praises must offend thee,  
Founded on another's woe:

FARE THEE WELL.

Though my many faults defaced me,  
    Could no other arm be found,  
Than the one which once embraced me.  
    To inflict a cureless wound?

Yet, oh yet, thyself deceive not;  
    Love may sink by slow decay,  
But by sudden wrench, believe not  
    Hearts can thus be torn away:

Still thine own life retaineth –  
    Still must mine, though bleeding, beat;  
And the undying thought which paineth  
    Is – that we no more may meet.

These are words of deeper sorrow  
    Than the wail above the dead;  
Both shall live, but every morrow  
    Wake us from a widowed bed.

And when thou wouldst solace gather,  
    When our child's first accents flow,  
Wilt thou teach her to say 'Father'  
    Though his care she must forego?

When her little hands shall press thee,  
    When her lip to thine is pressed,  
Think of him whose prayer shall bless thee,  
    Think of him thy love *had* blessed'

Should her lineaments resemble  
    Those thou never more may'st see,  
Then thy heart will softly tremble  
    With a pulse yet true to me.

POEMS OF BYRON

All my faults perchance thou knowest,  
All my madness none can know;  
All my hopes, where'er thou goest,  
Wither, yet with *thee* they go

Every feeling hath been shaken,  
Pride, which not a world could bow,  
Bows to thee – by thee forsaken,  
Even my soul forsakes me now

But 'tis done – all words are idle –  
Words from me are vainer still  
But the thoughts we cannot bridle  
Force their way without the will

Fare thee well! thus disunited,  
Torn from every nerve and tie,  
Scared in heart, and lone, and blighted,  
More than thus I scarce can die

March 17, 1816



## STANZAS TO AUGUSTA

Though the day of my destiny's over,  
And the star of my fate hath declined,  
Thy soft heart refused to discover  
The faults which so many could find;  
Though thy soul with my grief was acquainted,  
It shrunk not to share it with me,  
And the love which my spirit hath painted  
No other hath found but in *thee*.

Then when nature around me is smiling,  
The last smile which answers to mine,  
I do not believe it beguiling,  
Because it reminds me of thine;  
And when winds are at war with the ocean,  
As the breasts I believed in with me,  
If their billows excite an emotion,  
It is that they bear me from *thee*.

Though the rock of my last hope is shivered,  
And its fragments are sunk in the wave,  
Though I feel that my soul is delivered  
To pain – it shall not be its slave.  
There is many a pang to pursue me:  
They may crush, but they shall not condemn;  
They may torture, but shall not subdue me –  
'Tis of *thee* that I think – not of them.

Though human, thou didst not deceive me,  
Though woman, thou didst not forsake,  
Though loved, thou forborest to grieve me,  
Though slandered, thou never couldst shake;

POEMS OF BYRON

Though trusted, thou didst not disclaim me,  
Though parted, it was not to fly,  
Though watchful, 'twas not to defame me,  
Nor, mute, that the world might belie

Yet I blame not the world, nor despise it,  
Nor the war of the many with one;  
If my soul was not fitted to prize it,  
'Twas folly not sooner to shun  
And it dearly that error hath cost me,  
And more than I once could foresee,  
I have found that, whatever it lost me,  
It could not deprive me of *thee*

From the wreck of the past, which hath perished  
Thus much I at least may recall,  
It hath taught me that what I most cherished  
Deserved to be dearest of all  
In the desert a fountain is springing,  
In the wide waste there still is a tree,  
And a bird in the solitude singing,  
Which speaks to my spirit of *thee*

July 24, 1810

## BRIGHT BE THE PLACE OF THY SOUL

BRIGHT be the place of thy soul!  
No lovelier spirit than thine  
E'er burst from its mortal control,  
In the orbs of the blessed to shine.

On earth thou wert all but divine,  
As thy soul shall immortally be;  
And our sorrow may cease to repine,  
When we know that thy God is with thee.

Light be the turf of thy tomb!  
May its verdure like emeralds be.  
There should not be the shadow of gloom  
In aught that reminds us of thee

Young flowers and an evergreen tree  
May spring from the spot of thy rest:  
But nor cypress nor yew let us see;  
For why should we mourn for the blest?

1808

## WHEN WE TWO PARTED

WHEN we two parted  
In silence and tears,  
Half broken-hearted  
'To sever for years,  
Pale grew thy cheek and cold,  
Colder thy kiss;  
Truly that hour foretold  
Sorrow to this

The dew of the morning  
Sunk chill on my brow –  
It felt like the warning  
Of what I feel now  
Thy vows are all broken,  
And light is thy fame,  
I hear thy name spoken,  
And share in its shame

Thy name thee before me,  
A knell to mine ear,  
A shudder comes o'er me –  
Why wert thou so dear?  
They know not I knew thee,  
Who knew thee too well  
Long, long shall I rue thee,  
Too deeply to tell

In secret we met –  
In silence I grieve,  
That thy heart could forget,  
Thy spirit deceive

WHEN WE TWO PARTED

If I should meet thee  
After long years,  
How should I greet thee? –  
With silence and tears.

1803.

## LINES TO MR HODGSON

WRITTEN ON BOARD THE LISBON PACKET

Huzza! Hodgson, we are going,  
Our embargo's off at last,  
Favourable breezes blowing  
Bend the canvas o'er the mast  
From aloft the signal's streaming,  
Hark! the farewell gun is fired,  
Women screeching, tars blaspheming,  
Tell us that our time's expired  
Here's a rascal  
Come to task all,  
Plying from the Custom-house,  
Trunks unpacking  
Cases cracking  
Not a corner for a mouse  
'Scapes unsearched mid the packet,  
I re we sail on board the Packet

Now our boatmen quit their mooring,  
And all hands must ply the oar,  
Baggage from the quay is lowering,  
We're impatient, push from shore  
'Have a care! that case holds liquor –  
Stop the boat – I'm sick – oh I ord!'  
'Sick, ma'am, damme, you'll be sicker,  
Ere you've been an hour on board'  
Thus are screaming  
Men and women,  
Gentlemen, ladies, servants, Jacks,  
Here entangling,  
All are wrangling,  
Stuck together close as wax –

LINES TO MR HODGSON

Such the general noise and racket,  
Ere we reach the Lisbon Packet.

Now we've reached her, lo! the Captain,  
Gallant Kidd, commands the crew;  
Passengers their berths are clapt in,  
Some to grumble, some to spew.  
'Hey day! call you that a cabin?  
Why 'tis hardly three feet square;  
Not enough to stow Queen Mab in –  
Who the deuce can harbour there?'  
    'Who, sir? plenty –  
    'Nobles twenty  
Did at once my vessel fill.' –  
    'Did they? Jesus,  
    How you squeeze us!  
Would to God they did so still.  
Then I'd scape the heat and racket  
Of the good ship, Lisbon Packet.'

Fletcher! Murray! Bob! where are you?  
Stretched along the deck like logs –  
Bear a hand, you jolly tar, you!  
Here's a rope's end for the dogs.  
Hobhouse muttering fearful curses,  
As the hatchway down he rolls,  
Now his breakfast, now his verses,  
Vomits forth – and damns our souls.  
    'Here's a stanza  
    On Braganza –  
Help!' – 'A couplet?' – 'No, a cup  
Of warm water –'  
    'What's the matter?'  
'Zounds! my liver's coming up;

POEMS OF BYRON

I shall not survive the racket  
Of this brutal Lisbon Packet.'

Now at length we're off for Turkey,  
Lord knows when we shall come back!  
Breezes foul and tempests murky  
May unship us in a crack,  
But, since life at most a jest is,  
As philosophers allow,  
Still to laugh by far the best is,  
Then laugh on - as I do now.  
Laugh at all things,  
Great and small things,  
Sick or well, at sea or shore;  
While we're quaffing,  
Let's have laughing -  
Who the devil cares for more? -  
Some good wine! and who would lack it,  
Ev'n on board the Lisbon Packet?'

Falmouth Roads, June 30, 1809.



## WRITTEN AFTER SWIMMING FROM SESTOS TO ABYDOS

If, in the month of dark December,  
    Leander, who was nightly wont  
(What maid will not the tale remember?)  
    To cross thy stream, broad Hellespont!

If, when the wintry tempest roared,  
    He sped to Hero, nothing loth,  
And thus of old thy current poured,  
    Fair Venus! how I pity both!

For *me*, degenerate modern wretch,  
    Though in the genial month of May,  
My dripping limbs I faintly stretch,  
    And think I've done a feat today.

But since he crossed the rapid tide,  
    According to the doubtful story,  
To woo, – and – Lord knows what beside.  
    And swam for Love, as I for Glory;

'Twere hard to say who fared the best:  
    Sad mortals! thus the Gods still plague you!  
He lost his labour, I my jest;  
    For he was drowned, and I've the ague.  
                                    May 9, 1810.

## MAID OF ATHENS, ERE WE PART

Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

MAID of Athens, ere we part,  
Give, oh, give back my heart!  
Or, since that has left my breast,  
Keep it now, and take the rest!  
Hear my vow before I go,  
Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

By those tresses unconfined,  
Woody by each Aegean wind;  
By those lids whose jetty fringe  
Kiss thy soft cheeks' blooming tinge;  
By those wild eyes like the roe,  
Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

By that lip I long to taste;  
By that zone-encircled waist;  
By all the token-flowers that tell  
What words can never speak so well;  
By love's alternate joy and woe,  
Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

Maid of Athens! I am gone:  
Think of me, sweet! when alone.  
Though I fly to Istambol,  
Athens holds my heart and soul:  
Can I cease to love thee? No!  
Ζώη μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.

Athens, 1810.

## ONE STRUGGLE MORE, AND I AM FREE

ONE struggle more, and I am free  
From pangs that rend my heart in twain;  
One last long sigh to love and thee,  
Then back to busy life again  
It suits me well to mingle now  
With things that never pleased before:  
Though every joy is fled below,  
What future grief can touch me more?

Then bring me wine, the banquet bring;  
Man was not formed to live alone:  
I'll be that light, unmeaning thing,  
That smiles with all, and weeps with none.  
It was not thus in days more dear,  
It never would have been, but thou  
Hast fled, and left me lonely here;  
Thou'rt nothing, – all are nothing now.

In vain my lyre would lightly breathe!  
The smile that sorrow fain would wear  
But mocks the woe that lurks beneath,  
Like roses o'er a sepulchre.  
Though gay companions o'er the bowl  
Dispel awhile the sense of ill;  
Though pleasure fires the maddening soul,  
The heart – the heart is lonely still!

On many a lone and lovely night  
It soothed to gaze upon the sky;  
For then I deemed the heavenly light  
Shone sweetly on thy pensive eye:

And oft I thought at Cynthia's noon,  
 When sailing o'er the Aegean wave,  
 'Now Thyrza gazes on that moon' –  
 Alas, it gleamed upon her grave!

When stretched on fever's sleepless bed,  
 And sickness shrunk my throbbing veins,  
 'Tis comfort still,' I faintly said,  
 'That Thyrza cannot know my pains.'  
 Like freedom to the time-worn slave –  
 A boon 'tis idle then to give –  
 Relenting Nature vainly gave  
 My life, when Thyrza ceased to live!

My Thyrza's pledge in better days  
 When love and life alike were new!  
 How different now thou meet'st my gaze!  
 How tinged by time with sorrow's hue!  
 The heart that gave itself with thee  
 Is silent – ah, were mine as still!  
 Though cold as e'en the dead can be,  
 It feels, it sickens with the chill

Thou bitter pledge! thou mournful token!  
 Though painful, welcome to my breast!  
 Still, still, preserve that love unbroken,  
 Or break the heart to which thou it pressed  
 Time tempers love, but not removes,  
 More hallowed when its hope is fled  
 Oh! what are thousand living loves  
 To that which cannot quit the dead

AND THOU ART DEAD,  
AS YOUNG AS FAIR

*'Heu, quanto minus est cum reliquis versari quam tui meminisse.'*

AND thou art dead, as young and fair,  
As aught of mortal birth;  
And form so soft, and charms so rare,  
Too soon returned to Earth!  
Though Earth received them in her bed,  
And o'er the spot the crowd may tread  
In carelessness or mirth,  
There is an eye which could not brook  
A moment on that grave to look.

I will not ask where thou liest low,  
Nor gaze upon the spot;  
There flowers or weeds at will may grow,  
So I behold them not:  
It is enough for me to prove  
That what I loved, and long must love,  
Like common earth can rot;  
To me there needs no stone to tell,  
'Tis Nothing that I loved so well.

Yet did I love thee to the last  
As fervently as thou,  
Who didst not change through all the past,  
And canst not alter now.  
The love where Death has set his seal,  
Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,  
Nor falsehood disavow:  
And, what were worse, thou canst not see  
Or wrong, or change, or fault in me.

POEMS OF BYRON

The better days of life were ours;  
The worst can be but mine:  
The sun that cheers, the storm that lowers,  
Shall never more be thine.  
The silence of that dreamless sleep  
I envy now too much to weep,  
Nor need I to repine  
That all those charms have passed away;  
I might have watched through long decay

The flower in ripened bloom unmatched  
Must fall the earliest prey,  
Though by no hand untimely snatched,  
The leaves must drop away  
And yet it were a greater grief  
To watch it withering, leaf by leaf,  
Than see it plucked today,  
Since earthly eye but ill can bear  
To trace the change to foul from fair

I know not if I could have borne  
To see thy beauties fade,  
The night that followed such a morn  
Had worn a deeper shade  
Thy day without a cloud hath passed  
And thou wert lovely to the last,  
Extinguished, not decayed;  
As stars that shoot along the sky  
Shine brightest as they fall from high.

As once I wept, if I could weep,  
My tears might well be shed,  
To think I was not near to keep  
One vigil o'er thy bed;

AND ART THOU DEAD, AS YOUNG AS FAIR

To gaze, how fondly! on thy face,  
To fold thee in a faint embrace,  
Uphold thy drooping head;  
And show that love, however vain,  
Nor thou nor I can feel again.

Yet how much less it were to gain,  
Though thou hast left me free,  
The loveliest things that still remain,  
'Than thus remember thee'  
The all of time that cannot die  
Through dark and dread Eternity  
Returns again to me,  
And more thy buried love endears  
Than aught, except its living years.

February, 1812.

. REMEMBER THEE! REMEMBER THEE!

REMEMBER thee! remember thee!  
Till Lethe quench life's burning stream  
Remorse and Shame shall cling to thee,  
And haunt thee like a feverish dream!

Remember thee! Aye, doubt it not  
Thy husband too shall think of thee  
By neither shalt thou be forgot,  
I thou *false* to him, thou *false* to me!



## STANZAS FOR MUSIC

*'O Lachrymarum fons, tenero sacros  
Ducentium ortus ex animo: quater  
Felix! in imo qui scalentem  
Pectore te, pia Nympha, sensit.'*

GRAY'S *Poemata*

THERE'S not a joy the world can give like that it takes  
away.

When the glow of early thought declines in feeling's dull  
decay.

'Tis not on youth's smooth cheek the blush alone, which fades  
so fast,

But the tender bloom of heart is gone, ere youth itself be past.

Then the few whose spirits float above the wreck of happiness  
Are driven o'er the shoals of guilt or ocean of excess:

The magnet of their course is gone, or only points in vain

The shore to which their shivered sail shall never stretch  
again.

Then the mortal coldness of the soul like death itself comes  
down;

It cannot feel for others' woes, it dare not dream its own;

That heavy chill has frozen o'er the fountain of our tears,

And though the eye may sparkle still, 'tis where the ice  
appears.

Though wit may flash from fluent lips, and mirth distract the  
breast,

Through midnight hours that yield no more their former hope  
of rest;

'Tis but as ivy-leaves around the ruined turret wreath,

All green and wildly fresh without, but worn and grey  
beneath.

POEMS OF BYRON

Oh could I feel as I have felt, – or be what I have been,  
Or weep as I could once have wept, o'er many a vanished  
    scene;  
As springs in deserts found seem sweet, all brackish though  
    they be,  
So midst the withered waste of life, those tears would flow to  
    me.

March, 1815.

## STANZAS FOR MUSIC

THERE be none of beauty's daughters  
    With a magic like thee;  
And like music on the waters  
    Is thy sweet voice to me  
When, as if its sound were causing  
The charmed ocean's pausing,  
The waves lie still and gleaming,  
And the lulled winds seem dreaming

And the midnight moon is weaving  
    Her bright chain o'er the deep,  
Whose breast is gently heaving,  
    As an infant's asleep  
So the spirit bows before thee,  
To listen and adore thee,  
With a full but soft emotion,  
Like the swell of summer's ocean

## SONNET TO LAKE LEMAN

ROUSSEAU – Voltaire – our Gibbon – and De Stael –  
Leman! these names are worthy of thy shore,  
Thy shore of names like these! wert thou no more,  
Then memory thy remembrance would recall  
To them thy banks were lovely as to all,  
But they have made them lovelier, for the lore  
Of mighty minds doth hallow in the core  
Of human hearts the ruin of a wall  
Where dwelt the wise and wondrous, but by *thee*,  
How much more, Lake of Beauty! do we feel,  
In sweetly gliding o'er thy crystal sea,  
The wild glow of that not ungentle zeal,  
Which of the heirs of immortality  
Is proud, and makes the breath of glory real!

Diodati, July 1878

## TO THOMAS MOORE

My boat is on the shore,  
And my bark is on the sea;  
But, before I go, Tom Moore,  
Here's a double health to thee'

Here's a sigh to those who love me,  
And a smile to those who hate;  
And, whatever sky's above me,  
Here's a heart for every fate.

Though the ocean roar around me,  
Yet it still shall bear me on;  
Though a desert should surround me,  
It hath springs that may be won

Were't the last drop in the well,  
As I gasped upon the brink,  
Ere my fainting spirit fell,  
'Tis to thee that I would drink

With that water, as this wine,  
The libation I would pour  
Should be — peace with thine and mine,  
And a health to thee, Tom Moore.

July, 1817

## SO WE'LL GO NO MORE A-ROVING

So we'll go no more a-roving  
So late into the night,  
Though the heart be still as loving,  
And the moon be still as bright

I or the sword outwears its sheath,  
And the soul wears out the breast,  
And the heart must pause to breathe,  
And love itself have rest

Though the night was made for loving,  
And the day returns too soon,  
Yet we'll go no more a-roving  
By the light of the moon

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## JOHN KEATS

Who killed John Keats?

‘I,’ says the Quarterly,  
So savage and Tartarly;  
    ’Twas one of my feats

Who shot the arrow?

    ‘The poet-priest Milman  
(So ready to kill man),  
    Or Southey or Barrow

July, 1821.

## STANZAS

WRITTEN ON THE ROAD BETWEEN  
FLORENCE AND PISA

Oh, talk not to me of a name great in story,  
The days of your youth are the days of our glory;  
And the myrtle and ivy of sweet two-and twenty  
Are worth all your laurels, though ever so plenty

What are garlands and crowns to the brow that is  
wrinkled?  
'Tis but as a dead-flower with May-dew besprinkled  
Then away with all such from the head that is hoary!  
What care I for the wreaths that can *only* give glory?

Oh Fame! — if I e'er took delight in thy praises,  
Twas less for the sake of thy high-sounding phrases,  
Than to see the bright eyes of the dear one discover  
She thought that I was not unworthy to love her

*There* chiefly I sought thee, *there* only I found thee,  
Her glance was the best of the rays that surround thee;  
When it sparkled o'er aught that was bright in my story,  
I knew it was love, and I felt it was glory

November, 1821



## ON THIS DAY I COMPLETE MY THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR

'Tis time this heart should be unmoved,  
Since others it hath ceased to move:  
Yet, though I cannot be beloved,  
Still let me love!

My days are in the yellow leaf;  
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;  
The worm, the canker, and the grief  
Are mine alone!

The fire that on my bosom preys  
Is lone as some volcanic isle;  
No torch is kindled at its blaze –  
A funeral pile.

The hope, the fear, the jealous care,  
The exalted portion of the pain  
And power of love, I cannot share,  
But wear the chain.

But 'tis not *thus* – and 'tis not *here* –  
Such thoughts should shake my soul, nor *now*,  
Where glory decks the hero's bier,  
Or binds his brow.

The sword, the banner, and the field,  
Glory and Greece, around me see!  
The Spartan, borne upon his shield,  
Was not more free.

POEMS OF BYRON

Awake! (not Greece – she *is* awake!)  
Awake, my spirit! Think through *whom*  
Thy life-blood tracks its parent lake,  
And then strike home!

Tread those reviving passions down,  
Unworthy manhood! – unto thee  
Indifferent should the smile or frown  
Of beauty be.

If thou regret'st thy youth, *why live?*  
The land of honourable death  
Is here: – up to the field, and give  
Away thy breath!

Seek out – less often sought than found –  
A soldier's grave, for thee the best;  
Then look around, and choose thy ground,  
And take thy rest.

Missolonghi, Jan. 22, 1824.

## SONNET ON CHILLON

ETERNAL Spirit of the chainless Mind!  
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty! thou art;  
For there thy habitation is the heart –  
The heart which love of thee alone can bind;  
And when thy sons to fetters are consigned –  
To fetters, and the damp vault's dayless gloom,  
Their country conquers with their martyrdom,  
And Freedom's fame finds wings on every wind.  
Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,  
And thy sad floor an altar - for 'twas trod,  
Until his very steps have left a trace  
Worn, as if thy cold pavement were a sod,  
By Bonivard!— May none those marks efface!  
For they appeal from tyranny to God.

June, 1816.

FROM  
ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH  
REVIEWERS

A SATIRE

*'I had rather be a kitten, and cry mew'  
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers'*

SHAKESPEARE

... Time was, ere yet in these degenerate day,  
Ignoble themes obtained mistaken praise,  
When sense and wit with poesy allied,  
No fabled graces, flourished side by side;  
From the same fount their inspiration drew,  
And, reared by taste, bloomed fairer as they grew.  
Then, in this happy isle, a Pope's pure strain  
Sought the rapt soul to charm, nor sought in vain;  
A polished nation's praise aspired to claim,  
And raised the people's, as the poet's fame.  
Like him great Dryden poured the tide of song,  
In stream less smooth, indeed, yet doubly strong.  
Then Congreve's scenes could cheer, or Otway's melt;  
For Nature then an English audience felt –  
But why these names, or greater still, retrace,  
When all to feeble bards resign their place?  
Yet to such times our lingering looks are cast,  
When taste and reason with those times are past.  
Now look around, and turn each trifling page,  
Survey the precious works that please the age;  
This truth at least let satire's self allow,  
No dearth of bards can be complained of now.  
The loaded press beneath her labour groans,  
And printer's devils shake their weary bones;

While Southey's epics cram the creaking shelves,  
 And Little's lyrics shine in hot-pressed twelves.  
 Thus saith the Preacher: 'Nought beneath the sun  
 Is new;' yet still from change to change we run.  
 What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!  
 The cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, and gas,  
 In turns appear, to make the vulgar stare,  
 Till the swoln bubble bursts – and all is air!  
 Nor less new schools of poetry arise,  
 Where dull pretenders grapple for the prize:  
 O'er taste awhile these pseudo-bards prevail;  
 Each country book-club bows the knee to Baal,  
 And, hurling lawful genius from the throne,  
 Erects a shrine and idol of its own;  
 Some leaders chief – but whom it matters not,  
 From soaring Southey, down to grovelling Stott

Behold! in various throngs the scribbling crew,  
 For notice eager, pass in long review:  
 Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace,  
 And Rhyme and Blank maintain an equal race;  
 Sonnets on sonnets crowd, and ode on ode;  
 And Tales of Terror jostle on the road;  
 Immeasurable measures move along;  
 For simpering folly loves a varied song,  
 To strange, mysterious dulness still the friend,  
 Admires the strain she cannot comprehend.  
 Thus Lays of Minstrels – may they be the last! –  
 On half-strung harps whine mournful to the blast.  
 While mountain spirits prate to river sprites,  
 That dames may listen to the sound at nights;  
 And goblin brats, of Gilpin Horner's brood  
 Decoy young Border-nobles through the wood,

And skip at every step, Lord knows how high,  
And frighten foolish babes, the Lord knows why;  
While high-born ladies in their magic cell,  
Forbidding knights to read who cannot spell,  
Despatch a courier to a wizard's grave,  
And fight with honest men to shield a knave.

Next view in state, proud prancing on his roan,  
The golden-crested haughty Marmion,  
Now forging scrolls, now foremost in the fight,  
Not quite a felon, yet but half a knight,  
The gibbet or the field prepared to grace;  
A mighty mixture of the great and base.  
And think'st thou, Scott! by vain conceit perchance,  
On public taste to foist thy stale romance,  
Though Murray with his Miller may combine  
To yield thy muse just half-a-crown per line?  
No! when the sons of song descend to trade,  
Their bays are sear, their former laurels fade.  
Let such forego the poet's sacred name,  
Who rack their brains for lucre, not for fame:  
Still for stern Mammon may they toil in vain!  
And sadly gaze on gold they cannot gain!  
Such be their meed, such still the just reward  
Of prostituted muse and hireling bard!  
For this we spurn Apollo's venal son,  
And bid a long 'good night to Marmion.'

These are the themes that claim our plaudits now;  
These are the bards to whom the muse must bow;  
While Milton, Dryden, Pope, alike forgot,  
Resign their hallowed bays to Walter Scott ...

Next comes the dull disciple of thy school,  
That mild apostate from poetic rule,

## ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS

The simple Wordsworth, framer of a lay  
As soft as evening in his favourite May.  
Who warns his friend 'to shake off toil and trouble,  
And quit his books, for fear of growing double ;'  
Who, both by precept and example, shows  
That prose is verse, and verse is merely prose ;  
Convincing all, by demonstration plain,  
Poetic souls delight in prose insane ;  
And Christmas stories tortured into rhyme  
Contain the essence of the true sublime.  
Thus when he tells the tale of Betty Foy,  
The idiot brother of 'an idiot boy ;'  
A moon-struck, silly lad, who lost his way,  
And, like his bard, confounded night with day ;  
So close on each pathetic part he dwells,  
And each adventure so sublimely tells,  
That all who view the 'idiot in his glory'  
Conceive the Bard the hero of the story.

Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here,  
To turgid ode and tumid stanza dear ?  
Though themes of innocence amuse him best,  
Yet still obscurity's a welcome guest  
If Inspiration should her aid refuse  
To him who takes a pixy for a muse,  
Yet none in lofty numbers can surpass  
The bard who soars to elegize an ass :  
So well the subject suits his noble mind,  
He brays, the laureate of the long-eared kind. . . .

FROM  
THE GIAOUR

A FRAGMENT OF A TURKISH TALE

*Advertisement*

THE tale which these disjointed fragments present, is founded upon circumstances now less common in the East than formerly; either because the ladies are more circumspect than in the 'olden time', or because the Christians have better fortune, or less enterprise. The story, when entire, contained the adventures of a female slave, who was thrown, in the Mussulman manner, into the sea for infidelity, and avenged by a young Venetian, her lover, at the time the Seven Islands were possessed by the Republic of Venice, and soon after the Arnauts were beaten back from the Morea, which they had ravaged for some time subsequent to the Russian invasion. The desertion of the Mainotes, on being refused the plunder of Misitra, led to the abandonment of that enterprise, and to the desolation of the Morea, during which the cruelty exercised on all sides was unparalleled even in the annals of the faithful.

... Who thundering comes on blackest steed,  
With slackened bit and hoof of speed?  
Beneath the clattering iron's sound  
The caverned echoes wake around  
In lash for lash, and bound for bound;  
The foam that streaks the courser's side  
Seems gathered from the ocean-tide:  
Though weary waves are sunk to rest,  
There's none within his rider's breast;  
And though tomorrow's tempest lower,  
'Tis calmer than thy heart, young Giaour!



## THE GIAOUR

I know thee not, I loathe thy race,  
But in thy lineaments I trace  
What time shall strengthen, not efface:  
Though young and pale, that sallow front  
Is scathed by fiery passion's brunt;  
Though bent on earth thine evil eye,  
As meteor-like thou glidest by,  
Right well I view and deem thee one  
Whom Othman's sons should slay or shun.

— on he hastened, and he drew  
My gaze of wonder as he flew:  
Though like a demon of the night  
He passed, and vanished from my sight,  
His aspect and his air impressed  
A troubled memory on my breast,  
And long upon my startled ear  
Rung his dark courser's hoofs of fear.  
He spurs his steed; he nears the steep,  
That, jutting, shadows o'er the deep;  
He winds around; he hurries by;  
The rock relieves him from mine eye;  
For, well I ween, unwelcome he  
Whose glance is fixed on those that flee;  
And not a star but shines too bright  
On him who takes such timeless flight.  
He wound along; but ere he passed  
One glance he snatched, as if his last,  
A moment checked his wheeling steed,  
A moment breathed him from his speed,  
A moment on his stirrup stood —  
Why looks he o'er the olive wood?  
The crescent glimmers on the hill,  
The Mosque's high lamps are quivering still

Though too remote for sound to wake  
 In echoes of the far tophaike,  
 The flashes of each joyous peal  
 Are seen to prove the Moslem's zeal,  
 Tonight, set Rhamazani's sun;  
 Tonight, the Bairam feast's begun  
 Tonight – but who and what art thou  
 Of foreign garb and fearful brow?  
 And what are these to thine or thee,  
 That thou should'st either pause or flee?

He stood – some dread was on his face,  
 Soon hatred settled in its place  
 It rose not with the reddening flush  
 Of transient anger's hasty blush,  
 But pale as marble o'er the tomb,  
 Whose ghastly whiteness aids its gloom  
 His brow was bent, his eye was glazed,  
 He raised his arm, and fiercely raised,  
 And sternly shook his hand on high,  
 As doubting to return or fly,  
 Impatient of his flight delayed,  
 Here loud his raven charger neighed –  
 Down glanced that hand, and grasped his blade:  
 That sound had burst his waking dream,  
 As slumber starts at owlet's scream  
 The spur hath lanced his courser's sides;  
 Away, away, for life he rides.  
 Swift as the hurled on high jerreed  
 Springs to the touch his startled steed;  
 The rock is doubled, and the shore  
 Shakes with the clattering tramp no more;  
 The crag is won, no more is seen  
 His Christian crest and haughty men.

## THE GIAOUR

'Twas but an instant he restrained  
That fiery barb so sternly reined;  
'Twas but a moment that he stood,  
Then sped as if by death pursued;  
But in that instant o'er his soul  
Winters of memory seemed to roll,  
And gather in that drop of time  
A life of pain, an age of crime.  
O'er him who loves, or hates, or fears,  
Such moment pours the grief of years:  
What felt *he* then, at once opprest  
By all that most distracts the breast?  
That pause, which pondered o'er his fate,  
Oh, who its dreary length shall date!  
Though in time's record nearly nought,  
It was eternity to thought!  
For infinite as boundless space  
The ~~thought~~ thought that conscience must embrace,  
Which in itself can comprehend  
Woe without name, or hope, or end.

The hour is past, the Giaour is gone;  
And did he fly or fall alone?  
Woe to that hour he came or went!  
The curse for Hassan's sin was sent  
To turn a palace to a tomb:  
He came, he went, like the Simoom,  
That harbinger of fate and gloom,  
Beneath whose widely-wasting breath  
The very cypress droops to death –  
Dark tree, still sad when others' grief is fled,  
The only constant mourner o'er the dead!

POEMS OF BYRON

The steed is vanished from the stall;  
 No serf is seen in Hassan's hall,  
 'The lonely spider's thin grey pall  
 Waves slowly widening o'er the wall;  
 The bat builds in his harem bower,  
 And in the fortress of his power  
 The owl usurps the beacon-tower,  
 'The wild-dog howls o'er the fountain's brim,  
 With baffled thirst, and famine, grim;  
 For the stream has shrunk from its marble bed,  
 Where the weeds and the desolate dust are spread  
 'Twas sweet of yore to see it play  
 And chase the sulkiness of day,  
 As springing high the silver dew  
 In whirls fantastically flew,  
 And flung luxurious coolness round  
 The air, and verdure o'er the ground  
 'Twas sweet, when cloudless stars were bright,  
 To view the wave of watery light,  
 And hear its melody by night  
 And oft had Hassan's childhood played  
 Around the verge of that cascade;  
 And oft upon his mother's breast  
 That sound had harmonized his rest,  
 And oft had Hassan's youth along  
 Its bank been soothed by beauty's song,  
 And softer seem'd each melting tone  
 Of music mingled with its own.  
 But ne'er shall Hassan's age repose  
 Along the brink at twilight's close.  
 The stream that filled that font is fled –  
 The blood that warmed his heart is shed!  
 And here no more shall human voice  
 Be heard to rage, regret, rejoice.

## THE GIAOUR

The last sad note that swelled the gale  
Was woman's wildest funeral wail:  
*That* quenched in silence, all is still,  
But the lattice that flaps when the wind is shrill:  
Though raves the gust, and floods the rain,  
No hand shall close its clasp again.  
On desert sands 'twere joy to scan  
The rudest steps of fellow man,  
So here the very voice of grief  
Might wake an echo like relief –  
At least 'twould say, 'All are not gone;  
There lingers life, though but in one' –  
For many a gilded chamber's there,  
Which solitude might well forbear;  
Within that dome as yet decay  
Hath slowly worked her cankering way –  
But gloom is gathered o'er the gate,  
Nor there the fakir's self will wait;  
Nor there will wandering dervise stay,  
For bounty cheers not his delay;  
Nor there will weary stranger halt  
To bless the sacred 'bread and salt'.  
Alike must wealth and poverty  
Pass heedless and unheeded by,  
For courtesy and pity died  
With Hassan on the mountain side.  
His roof, that refuge unto men,  
Is desolation's hungry den.  
The guest flies the hall, and the vassal from labour,  
Since his turban was cleft by the infidel's sabre!

I hear the sound of coming feet,  
But not a voice mine ear to greet;

POEMS OF BYRON

More near – each turban I can scan,  
And silver-sheathed ataghan,  
The foremost of the band is seen  
An Emir by his garb of green  
‘Ho! who art thou?’ – ‘Thi low salam  
Replies of Moslem faith I am’  
‘The burthen ye so gently bear,  
Seems one that claims your utmost care,  
And, doubtless, holds some precious freight,  
My humble bark would gladly wait’

‘Thou speakest sooth thy skiff unmoor,  
And waft us from the silent shore,  
Nay, leave the sail still furled, and ply  
The nearest oar that’s scattered by,  
And midway to those rocks where sleep  
The channeled waters dark and deep  
Rest from your task – so bravely done,  
Of course had been right swiftly run,  
Yet ’tis the longest voyage, I trow,  
That one of – .

Sullen it plunged, and slowly sank,  
The calm wave rippled to the bank,  
I watched it as it sank, methought  
Some motion from the current caught  
Bestirred it more, – ’twas but the beam  
That checkered o’er the living stream  
I gazed, till vanishing from view,  
Like lessening pebble it withdrew,  
Still less and less, a speck of white  
That gemmed the tide, then mocked the sight;  
And all its hidden secrets sleep,  
Known but to Genii of the deep,

## THE GIAOUR

Which, trembling in their coral caves,  
They dare not whisper to the waves.

As rising on its purple wing  
The insect-queen of eastern spring,  
O'er emerald meadows of Kashmeer  
Invites the young pursuer near,  
And leads him on from flower to flower  
A weary chase and wasted hour,  
Then leaves him, as it soars on high,  
With panting heart and tearful eye  
So beauty lures the full-grown child,  
With hue as bright, and wing as wild  
A chase of idle hopes and fears,  
Begun in folly, closed in tears  
It won, to equal ills betrayed,  
Woe waits the insect and the maid,  
A life of pain, the loss of peace,  
From infant's play, and man's caprice  
The lovely toy so fiercely sought  
Hath lost its charm by being caught,  
For every touch that woo'd its stay  
Hath brushed its brightest hues away,  
Till charm, and hue, and beauty gone,  
'Tis left to fly or fall alone  
With wounded wing, or bleeding breast,  
Ah! where shall either victim rest?  
Can this with faded pinion soar  
From rose to tulip as before?  
Or beauty, blighted in an hour,  
Find joy within her broken bower?  
No gayer insects fluttering by  
Ne'er droop the wing o'er those that die,

POEMS OF BYRON

And lovelier things have mercy shown  
To every failing but their own,  
And every woe a tear can claim  
Except an eering sister's shame

The mind, that broods o'er guilty woes,  
Is like the scorpion girt by fire,  
In circle narrowing as it glows,  
The flames around their captive close,  
Till only searched by thousand throes,  
And maddening in her ire,  
One sad and sole relief she knows,  
The sting she nourished for her foes,  
Whose venom never yet was vain,  
Gives but one pang, and cures all pain,  
And darts into her desperate brain  
So do the dark in soul expire,  
Or live like scorpion girt by fire,  
So writhes the mind remorse hath riven,  
Unfit for earth, undoomed for heaven,  
Darkness above, despair beneath,  
Around it flame, within it death!

Black Hassan from the harem flies,  
Nor bends on woman's form his eyes,  
The unwonted chase each hour employs,  
Yet shares he not the hunter's joys  
Not thus was Hassan wont to fly  
When Leila dwelt in his Serai  
Doth Leila there no longer dwell?  
That tale can only Hassan tell  
Strange rumours in our city say  
Upon that eve she fled away  
When Rhamazan's last sun was set,  
And flashing from each minaret



## THE GIAOUR

Millions of lamps proclaimed the feast  
Of Bairam through the boundless East.  
'Twas then she went as to the bath,  
Which Hassan vainly searched in wrath;  
For she was flown her master's rage  
In likeness of a Georgian page,  
And far beyond the Moslem's power  
Had wronged him with the faithless Giaour.  
Somewhat of this had Hassan deemed;  
But still so fond, so fair she seemed,  
Too well he trusted to the slave  
Whose treachery deserved a grave:  
And on that eve had gone to mosque,  
And thence to feast in his kiosk.  
Such is the tale his Nubians tell,  
Who did not watch their charge too well;  
But others say, that on that night,  
By pale Phingari's trembling light,  
The Giaour upon his jet-black steed  
Was seen, but seen alone to speed  
With bloody spur along the shore,  
Nor maid nor page behind him bore.

Her eye's dark charm 'twere vain to tell,  
But gaze on that of the gazelle,  
It will assist thy fancy well;  
As large, as languishingly dark,  
But soul beamed forth in every spark  
That darted from beneath the lid,  
Bright as the jewel of Giamschid.  
Yea, *Soul*, and should our prophet say  
That form was nought but breathing clay,  
By Allah! I would answer nay;

Though on Al-Sirat's arch I stood,  
 Which totters o'er the fiery flood,  
 With Paradise within my view,  
 And all his Houris beckoning through.  
 Oh! who young Leila's glance could read  
 And keep that portion of his creed,  
 Which saith that woman is but dust,  
 A soulless toy for tyrant's lust?  
 On her might Muftis gaze, and own  
 That through her eye the Immortal shone;  
 On her fair cheek's unfading hue  
 The young pomegranate's blossoms strew  
 Their bloom in blushes ever new;  
 Her hair in hyacinthine flow,  
 When left to roll its folds below,  
 As midst her handmaids in the hall  
 She stood superior to them all,  
 Hath swept the marble where her feet  
 Gleamed whiter than the mountain sleet  
 Ere from the cloud that gave it birth  
 It fell, and caught one stain of earth.  
 The cygnet nobly walks the water;  
 So moved on earth Circassia's daughter,  
 The loveliest bird of Franguestan!  
 As rears her crest the ruffled swan,  
 And spurns the wave with wings of pride,  
 When pass the steps of stranger man  
 Along the banks that bound her tide;  
 Thus rose fair Leila's whiter neck: —  
 Thus armed with beauty would she check  
 Intrusion's glance, till folly's gaze  
 Shrunk from the charms it meant to praise:  
 Thus high and graceful as her gait;  
 Her heart as tender to her mate;

## THE GIAOUR

Her mate – stern Hassan, who was he?  
Alas! that name was not for thee!

. . . . .

Stern Hassan hath a journey ta'en  
With twenty vassals in his train,  
Each armed, as best becomes a man,  
With arquebuss and ataghan;  
The chief before, as decked for war,  
Bears in his belt the scimitar  
Stain'd with the best of Arnaut blood,  
When in the pass the rebels stood,  
And few returned to tell the tale  
Of what befell in Parne's vale.  
The pist. ls which his girdle bore  
Were those that once a pasha wore,  
Which still, though gemmed and bossed with gold  
Even robbers tremble to behold.  
'Tis said he goes to woo a bride  
More true than her who left his side;  
The faithless slave that broke her bower,  
And – worse than faithless – for a Giaour!

The sun's last rays are on the hill,  
And sparkle in the fountain rill,  
Whose welcome waters, cool and clear,  
Draw blessings from the mountaineer:  
Here may the loitering merchant Greek  
Find that repose 'twere vain to seek  
In cities lodged too near his lord,  
And trembling for his secret hoard –  
Here may he rest where none can see,  
In crowds a slave, in deserts free;

And with forbidden wine may stain  
The bowl a Moslem must not drain

The foremost Tartar's in the gap,  
Conspicuous by his yellow cap,  
The rest in lengthening line the while  
Wind slowly through the long defile  
Above, the mountain rears a peak  
Where vultures whet the thirsty beak,  
And thence may be the feast tonight,  
Shall tempt them down ere morning's light  
Beneath, a river's wintry stream  
Has shrunk before the summer beam,  
And left a channel black and bare,  
Save shrubs that spring to perish there  
Each side the midway path there lay  
Small broken crags of granite grey  
By time, or mountain lightning, riven  
From summits clad in mists of heaven  
For where is he that hath beheld  
The peak of Iakura unveiled?

They reach the grove of pine at last  
'Bismillah' now the peril's past,  
For yonder view the opening plain,  
And there we'll prick our steeds again—  
The Chiaus spake, and as he said,  
A bullet whistled o'er his head,  
'The foremost Tartar bites the ground'

Scarce had they time to check the rein,  
Swift from their steeds the riders bound.

But three shall never mount again  
Unseen the foes that gave the wound,  
The dying ask revenge in vain

## THE GIAOUR

With steel unsheathed, and carbine bent,  
Some o'er their courser's harness leant,  
Half sheltered by the steed;  
Some fly behind the nearest rock,  
And there await the coming shock,  
Nor tamely stand to bleed  
Beneath the shaft of foes unseen,  
Who dare not quit their craggy screen.  
Stern Hassan only from his horse  
Disdains to light, and keeps his course,  
Till fiery flashes in the van  
Proclaim too sure the robber-clan  
Have well secured the only way  
Could now avail the promised prey;  
Then curled his very beard with ire,  
And glared his eye with fiercer fire:  
'Though far and near the bullets hiss,  
I've 'scaped a bloodier hour than this.'  
And now the foe their covert quit,  
And call his vassals to submit;  
But Hassan's frown and furious word  
Are dreaded more than hostile sword,  
Nor of his little band a man  
Resigned carbine or ataghan,  
Nor raised the craven cry, Amaun'  
In fuller sight, more near and near,  
The lately ambushed foes appear,  
And, issuing from the grove, advance  
Some who on battle-charger prance.  
Who leads them on with foreign brand,  
Far flashing in his red right hand?  
'Tis he! 'tis he! I know him now;  
I know him by his pallid brow;

POEMS OF BYRON

I know him by the evil eye  
That aids his envious treachery;  
I know him by his jet-black barb:  
Though now arrayed in Arnaut garb,  
Apostate from his own vile faith,  
It shall not save him from the death  
'Tis he! well met in any hour,  
Lost Leila's love, accursed Giaour!

As rolls the river into ocean,  
In sable torrent wildly streaming,  
As the sea-tide's opposing motion,  
In azure column proudly gleaming,  
Beats back the current many a rood,  
In curling foam and mingling flood,  
While eddying whirl, and breaking wave,  
Roused by the blast of winter, rave,  
Through sparkling spray, in thundering clash,  
The lightnings of the waters flash  
In awful whiteness o'er the shore,  
That shines and shakes beneath the roar,  
Thus – as the stream and ocean meet,  
With waves that madden as they meet –  
Thus join the bands, whom mutual wrong,  
And fate, and fury, drive along  
The buckering sabres' shivering jar,  
And pealing wide or ringing near  
Its echoes on the throbbing ear,  
The deathshot hissing from afar;  
The shock, the shout, the groan of war,  
Reverberate along that vale,  
More suited to the shepherd's tale.  
Though few the numbers – theirs the strife,  
That neither spares nor speaks for life!

## THE GIAOUR

Ah! fondly youthful hearts can press,  
To seize and share the dear caress;  
But love itself could never pant  
For all that beauty sighs to grant  
With half the fervour hate bestows  
Upon the last embrace of foes,  
When grappling in the fight they fold  
Those arms that ne'er shall lose their hold:  
Friends meet to part; love laughs at faith;  
True foes, once met, are joined till death!

With sabre shivered to the hilt,  
Yet dripping with the blood he spilt;  
Yet strained within the severed hand  
Which curves round that faithless brand;  
His turban far behind him rolled,  
And cleft in twain its firmest fold;  
His flowing robe by falchion torn,  
And crimson as those clouds of morn  
That, streaked with dusky red, portend  
The day shall have a stormy end;  
A stain on every bush that bore  
A fragment of his palampore  
His breast with wounds unnumbered riven,  
His back to earth, his face to heaven,  
Fallen Hassan lies – his unclosed eye  
Yet lowering on his enemy,  
As if the hour that sealed his fate  
Surviving left his quenchless hate;  
And o'er him bends that foe with brow  
As dark as his that bled below.

'Yes, Leila sleeps beneath the wave,  
But his shall be a redder grave;

Her spirit pointed well the steel  
Which taught that felon heart to feel  
He called the Prophet, but his power  
Was vain against the vengeful Giaour  
He called on Allah – but the word  
Arose unheeded or unheard  
Thou Paynim fool! could Leila's prayer  
Be passed, and thine accorded there?  
I watched my time, I leagued with these,  
The traitor in his turn to seize,  
My wrath is wreaked, the deed is done,  
And now I go – but go alone'

The browsing camels' bells are tinkling  
His mother looked from her lattice high –  
She saw the dews of eve besprinkling  
The pasture green beneath her eye,  
She saw the planets faintly twinkling  
' 'Tis twilight – sure his train is nigh'  
She could not rest in the garden-bower,  
But gazed through the grate of his steepest tower  
Why comes he not? his steeds are fleet,  
Nor shrink they from the summer heat  
Why sends not the bridegroom his promised  
gift?  
Is his heart more cold, or his barb less swift?  
Oh, false reproach! yon Iatar now  
Has gained our nearest mountain's brow,  
And warily the steep descends,  
And now within the valley bends,  
And he bears the gift at his saddle bow –  
How could I deem his courser slow?  
Right well my largess shall repay  
His welcome speed, and weary way'



## THE GIAOUR

The Tartar lighted at the gate,  
But scarce upheld his fainting weight!  
His swarthy visage spake distress,  
But this might be from weariness;  
His garb with sanguine spots was dyed,  
But these might be from his courser's side;  
He drew the token from his vest —  
Angel of Death! 'tis Hassan's cloven crest!  
His calpac rent — his caftan red —  
'Lady, a fearful bride thy son hath wed:  
Me, not from mercy, did they spare,  
But this empurpled pledge to bear.  
Peace to the brave! whose blood is spilt—  
Woe to the Giaour! for his the guilt.'

A turban carved in coarsest stone,  
A pillar with rank weeds o'ergrown,  
Whereon can now be scarcely read  
The Koran verse that mourns the dead,  
Point out the spot where Hassan fell  
A victim in that lonely dell.  
There sleeps as true an Osmanlie  
As e'er at Mecca bent the knee;  
As ever scorned forbidden wine,  
Or prayed with face towards the shrine,  
In orisons resumed anew  
At solemn sound of 'Allah Hu!'  
Yet died he by a stranger's hand,  
And stranger in his native land;  
Yet died he as in arms he stood,  
And unavenged, at least in blood.  
But him the maids of Paradise  
Impatient to their halls invite,  
And the dark Heaven of Houris' eyes  
On him shall glance for ever bright;

They come – their kerchiefs green they wave,  
And welcome with a kiss the brave!  
Who falls in battle 'gainst a Giaour  
Is worthiest an immortal bower.

But thou, false Infidel! shalt writhe  
Beneath avenging Monkir's scythe;  
And from its torment 'scape alone  
To wander round lost Eblis' throne;  
And fire unquenched, unquenchable,  
Around, within, thy heart shall dwell;  
Nor ear can hear nor tongue can tell  
The tortures of that inward hell!  
But first, on earth as vampire sent,  
Thy corse shall from its tomb be rent:  
Then ghastly haunt thy native place,  
And suck the blood of all thy race;  
There from thy daughter, sister, wife,  
At midnight drain the stream of life;  
Yet loathe the banquet which perforce  
Must feed thy livid living corse:  
Thy victims ere they yet expire  
Shall know the demon for their sire.  
As cursing thee, thou cursing them,  
Thy flowers are withered on the stem.  
But one that for thy crime must fall,  
The youngest, most beloved of all,  
Shall bless thee with a *father's* name –  
That word shall wrap thy heart in flame!  
Yet must thou end thy task, and mark  
Her cheek's last tinge, her eye's last spark,  
And the last glassy glance must view  
Which freezes o'er its lifeless blue;

## THE GIAOUR

Then with unhallowed hand shalt tear  
The tresses of her yellow hair,  
Of which in life a lock when shorn  
Affection's fondest pledge was worn,  
But now is borne away by thee,  
Memorial of thine agony!  
Wet with thine own best blood shall drip  
Thy gnashing tooth and haggard lip;  
Then stalking to thy sullen grave,  
Go – and with Gouls and Afrits rave;  
Till these in horror shrink away  
From spectre more accursed than they!

‘How name ye yon lone C’aloyer?

His features I have scanned before  
In mine own land: ’tis many a year,  
Since, dashing by the lonely shore,  
I saw him urge as fleet a steed  
As ever served a horseman’s need.  
But once I saw that face, yet then  
It was so marked with inward pain,  
I could not pass it by again;  
It breathes the same dark spirit now,  
As death were stamped upon his brow.

‘Tis twice three years at summer tide  
Since first among our freres he came;  
And here it soothes him to abide  
For some dark deed he will not name.  
But never at our vesper prayer,  
Nor e’er before confession chair  
Kneels he, nor recks he when arise  
Incense or anthem to the skies,

But broods within his cell alone,  
 His faith and race alike unknown.  
 The sea from Paynim land he crost,  
 And here ascended from the coast;  
 Yet seems he not of Othman race,  
 But only Christian in his face:  
 I'd judge him some stray renegade,  
 Repentant of the change he made,  
 Save that he shuns our holy shrine,  
 Nor tastes the sacred bread and wine  
 Great largess to these walls he brought,  
 And thus our abbot's favour bought;  
 But were I prior, not a day  
 Should brook such stranger's further stay,  
 Or pent within our penance cell  
 Should doom him there for aye to dwell  
 Much in his visions mutters he  
 Of maiden whelmed beneath the sea;  
 Of sabres clashing, foemen flying,  
 Wrongs avenged, and Moslem dying  
 On cliff he hath been known to stand,  
 And rave as to some bloody hand  
 Fresh severed from its parent limb,  
 Invisible to all but him,  
 Which beckons onward to his grave,  
 And lures to leap into the wave '

Dark and unearthly is the scowl  
 That glares beneath his dusky cowl:  
 The flash of that dilating eye  
 Reveals too much of times gone by;  
 Though varying, indistinct its hue,  
 Oft will his glance the gazer rue,

## THE GIAOUR

For in it lurks that nameless spell,  
Which speaks, itself unspeakable,  
A spirit yet unquelled and high,  
That claims and keeps ascendancy;  
And like the bird whose pinions quake,  
But cannot fly the gazing snake,  
Will others quail beneath his look,  
Nor 'scape the glance they scarce can brook  
From him the half-affrighted friar  
When met alone would fain retire,  
As if that eye and bitter smile  
Transferred to others fear and guile.  
Not out to smile descendeth he,  
And when he doth 'tis sad to see  
That he but mocks at misery.  
How that pale lip will curl and quiver!  
Then fix once more as if for ever;  
As if his sorrow or disdain  
Forbade him e'er to smile again.  
Well were it so – such ghastly mirth  
From joyaunce ne'er derived its birth.  
But sadder still it were to trace  
What once were feelings in that face:  
Time hath not yet the features fixed,  
But brighter traits with evil mixed;  
And there are hues not always faded,  
Which speak a mind not all degraded  
Even by the crimes through which it waded.  
The common crowd but see the gloom  
Of wayward deeds, and fitting doom;  
The close observer can espy  
A noble soul, and lineage high:  
Alas! though both bestowed in vain,  
Which grief could change, and guilt could stain,

POEMS OF BYRON

It was no vulgar tenement  
To which such lofty gifts were lent,  
And still with little less than dread  
On such the sight is riveted.  
The roofless cot, decayed and rent,  
Will scarce delay the passer-by;  
The tower by war or tempest bent,  
While yet may frown one battlement,  
Demands and daunts the stranger's eye;  
Each ivied arch, and pillar lone,  
Pleads haughtily for glories gone!

'His floating robe around him telling,  
Slow sweeps he through the columned aisle;  
With dread beheld, with gloom beholding  
The rites that sanctify the pile  
But when the anthem shakes the choir,  
And kneel the monks, his steps retire;  
By yonder lone and wavering torch  
His aspect glares within the porch;  
'There will he pause till all is done –  
And hear the prayer, but utter none  
See – by the half-illumined wall  
His hood fly back, his dark hair fall,  
That pale brow wildly wreathing round,  
As if the Gorgon there had bound  
The sablest of the serpent-braid  
'That o'er her fearful forehead strayed:  
For he declines the convent oath  
And leaves those locks unhallowed growth,  
But wears our garb in all beside;  
And, not from piety but pride,  
Gives wealth to walls that never heard  
Of his one holy vow nor word.

## THE GIAOUR

Lo! — mark ye, as the harmony  
Peals louder praises to the sky,  
That livid cheek, that stony air  
Of mixed defiance and despair!  
Saint Francis, keep him from the shrine!  
Else may we dread the wrath divine  
Made manifest by awful sign.  
If ever evil angel bore  
The form of mortal, such he wore.  
By all my hope of sins forgiven,  
Such looks are not of earth nor heaven!’

To love the softest hearts are prone,  
But such can ne’er be all his own;  
Too timid in his woes to share,  
Too meek to meet, or brave despair;  
And sterner hearts alone may feel  
The wound that time can never heal  
The rugged metal of the mine,  
Must burn before its surface shine,  
But plunged within the furnace-flame,  
It bends and melts — though still the same;  
Then tempered to thy want, or will,  
’Twill serve thee to defend or kill;  
A breast-plate for thine hour of need,  
Or blade to bid thy foeman bleed;  
But if a dagger’s form it bear,  
Let those who shape its edge, beware!  
Thus passion’s fire, and woman’s art,  
Can turn and tame the sterner heart;  
From these its form and tone are ta’en,  
And what they make it, must remain,  
But break — before it bend again.

If solitude succeed to grief,  
 Release from pain is slight relief;  
 The vacant bosom's wilderness  
 Might thank the pang that made it less.  
 We loathe what none are left to share:  
 Even bliss – 'twere woe alone to bear;  
 The heart once left thus desolate  
 Must fly at last for ease – to hate.  
 It is as if the dead could feel  
 The icy worm around them steal,  
 And shudder, as the reptiles creep  
 To revel o'er their rotting sleep,  
 Without the power to scare away  
 The cold consumers of their clay!  
 It is as if the desert-bird,  
     Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream  
     To still her famished nestlings' scream,  
 Nor mourns a life to them transferred,  
 Should rend her rash devoted breast,  
 And find them flown her empty nest.  
 The keenest pangs the wretched find  
     Are rapture to the dreary void,  
 The leafless desert of the mind,  
     The waste of feelings unemployed.  
 Who would be doomed to gaze upon  
 A sky without a cloud or sun?  
 Less hideous far the tempest's roar  
 Than ne'er to brave the billows more –  
 Thrown, when the war of winds is o'er,  
 A lonely wreck on fortune's shore,  
 'Mid sullen calm, and silent bay,  
 Unseen to drop by dull decay; –  
 Better to sink beneath the shock  
 Than moulder piecemeal on the rock!

. . . . .



THE GIAOUR

'Father! thy days have passed in peace,  
'Mid counted beads, and countless prayer;  
To bid the sins of others cease,  
Thyself without a crime or care,  
Save transient ills that all must bear,  
Has been thy lot from youth to age;  
And thou wilt bless thee from the rage  
Of passions fierce and uncontrolled,  
Such as thy penitents unfold,  
Whose secret sins and sorrows rest  
Within thy pure and pitying breast.  
My days, though few, have passed below  
In much of joy, but more of woe;  
Yet still in hours of love or strife,  
I've 'scaped the weariness of life:  
Now leagued with friends, now girt by foes,  
I loathed the languor of repose.  
Now nothing left to love or hate,  
No more with hope or pride elate,  
I'd rather be the thing that crawls  
Most noxious o'er a dungeon's walls,  
Than pass my dull, unvarying days,  
Condemned to meditate and gaze.  
Yet, lurks a wish within my breast  
For rest – but not to feel tis rest.  
Soon shall my fate that wish fulfil;  
And I shall sleep without the dream  
Of what I was, and would be still,  
Dark as to thee my deeds may seem:  
My memory now is but the tomb  
Of joys long dead; my hope, their doom:  
Though better to have died with those  
Than bear a life of lingering woes.

POEMS OF BYRON

My spirit shrunk not to sustain  
The searching throes of ceaseless pain;  
Nor sought the self-accorded grave  
Of ancient fool and modern knave  
Yet death I have not feared to meet,  
And the field it had been sweet,  
Had danger wooed me on to move  
The slave of glory, not of love  
I've braved it – not for honour's boast,  
I smile at laurels won or lost,  
To such let others carve their way,  
For high renown, or hireling pay  
But place again before my eyes  
Aught that I deem a worthy prize –  
The maid I love, the man I hate,  
And I will hunt the steps of fate,  
To save or slay, as these require,  
Through rending steel, and rolling fire  
Nor needest thou doubt this speech from one  
Who would but do – what he *hath* done  
Death is but what the haughty brave,  
The weak must bear, the wretch must crave  
Then let life go to him who gave  
I have not quailed to danger's brow  
When high and happy – need I *now*?

'I loved her, Friar! nay, adored –  
But these are words that all can use –  
I proved it more in deed than word,  
There's blood upon that dinted sword,  
A stain its steel can never lose  
'Twas shed for her, who died for me,  
It warmed the heart of one abhorred  
Nay, start not – no – nor bend thy knee,  
Nor midst my sins such act record;

## THE GIAOUR

Thou wilt absolve me from the deed,  
For he was hostile to thy creed!  
The very name of Nazarene  
Was wormwood to his Paynim spleen.  
Ungrateful fool! since but for brands  
Well wielded in some hardy hands,  
And wounds by Galileans given –  
The surest pass to Turkish heaven –  
For him his Houris still might wait  
Impatient at the Prophet's gate.  
I loved her – love will find its way  
Through paths where wolves would fear to prey;  
And if it dares enough, 'twere hard  
If passion met not some reward –  
No matter how, or where, or why,  
I did not vainly seek, nor sigh:  
Yet sometimes, with remorse, in vain  
I wish she had not loved again.  
She died – I dare not tell thee how;  
But look – 'tis written on my brow!  
There read of Cain the curse and crime,  
In characters unworn by time:  
Still, ere thou dost condemn me, pause;  
Not mine the act, though I the cause.  
Yet did he but what I had done  
Had she been false to more than one.  
Faithless to him, he gave the blow;  
But true to me, I laid him low:  
Howe'er deserved her doom might be,  
Her treachery was truth to me;  
To me she gave her heart, that all  
Which tyranny can ne'er enthrall;  
And I, alas! too late to save!  
Yet all I then could give, I gave,  
'Twas some relief, our foe a grave.

His death sits lightly; but her fate  
Has made me – what thou well mayest hate.

His doom was sealed – he knew it well,  
Warned by the voice of stern Taheer,  
Deep in whose darkly boding ear  
The deathshot pealed of murder near,

As filed the troop to where they fell'  
He died too in the battle broil,  
A time that heeds nor pain nor toil;  
One cry to Mahomet for aid,  
One prayer to Allah all he made:  
He knew and crossed me in the fray –  
I gazed upon him where he lay,  
And watched his spirit ebb away:  
Though pierced like pard by hunters' steel,  
He felt not half that now I feel.  
I searched, but vainly searched, to find  
The workings of a wounded mind;  
Each feature of that sullen corse  
Betrayed his rage, but no remorse.  
Oh, what had vengeance given to trace  
Despair upon his dying face!  
The late repentance of that hour,  
When penitence hath lost her power  
To tear one terror from the grave,  
And will not soothe, and cannot save.

‘The cold in clime are cold in blood,  
Their love can scarce deserve the name;  
But mine was like a lava flood  
That boils in Etna's breast of flame  
I cannot prate in puling strain  
Of ladye-love, and beauty's chain:

## THE GIAOUR

If changing check, and scorching vein,  
Lips taught to writhe, but not complain,  
If bursting heart, and maddening brain,  
And daring deed, and vengeful steel,  
And all that I have felt, and feel,  
Betoken love – that love was mine,  
And shown by many a bitter sign.  
’Tis true, I could not whine nor sigh,  
I knew but to obtain or die.  
I die – but first I have possessed,  
And come what may, I *have been* blessed  
Shall I the doom I sought upbraid?  
No -- left of all, yet undismayed  
But for the thought of Leila slain,  
Give me the pleasure with the pain,  
So woul’ I live and love again.  
I grieve, but not, my holy guide!  
For him who dies, but her who died:  
She sleeps beneath the wandering wave –  
Ah! had she but an earthly grave,  
This breaking heart and throbbing head  
Should seek and share her narrow bed  
She was a form of life and light,  
That, seen, became a part of sight;  
And rose, where’er I turned mine eye,  
The morning-star of memory!

‘Yes, love indeed is light from heaven;  
A spark of that immortal fire  
With angels shared, by Allah given,  
To lift from earth our low desire.  
Devotion wafts the mind above,  
But Heaven itself descends in love;  
A feeling from the Godhead caught,  
To wean from self each sordid thought;

POEM OF BYRON

A ray of him who formed the whole;  
 A glory circling round the soul!  
 I grant *my* love imperfect, all  
 That mortals by the name miscall;  
 Then deem it evil, what thou wilt;  
 But say, oh say, *hers* was not guilt!  
 She was my life's unerring light.  
 That quenched, what beam shall break my night?  
 Oh! would it shone to lead me still,  
 Although to death or deadliest ill!  
 Why marvel ye, if they who lose  
     This present joy, this future hope,  
     No more with sorrow meckly cope;  
 In phrensy then their fate accuse,  
 In madness do those fearful deeds  
     That seem to add but guilt to woe?  
 Alas! the breast that mly bleeds  
     Hath nought to dread from outward blow;  
 Who falls from all he knows of bliss,  
 Cares little into what abyss  
 Fierce as the gloomy vulture's now  
     To thee, old man, my deeds appear.  
 I read abhorrence on thy brow,  
     And this too was I born to bear!  
 'Tis true, that, like that bird of prey,  
 With havock have I marked my way.  
 But this was taught me by the dove,  
 To die – and know no second love.  
 This lesson yet hath man to learn,  
 Taught by the thing he dares to spurn:  
 The bird that sings within the brake,  
 The swan that swims upon the lake,  
 One mate, and one alone, will take.  
 And let the fool still prone to range,  
 And sneer on all who cannot change,

## THE GIAOUR

Partake his jest with boasting boys ;  
I envy not his varied joys,  
But deem such feeble, heartless man,  
Less than yon solitary swan ;  
Far, far beneath the shallow maid  
He left believing and betrayed  
Such shame at least was never mine –  
Leila ! each thought was only thine !  
My good, my guilt, my weal, my woe,  
My hope on high – my all below  
Earth holds no other like to thee,  
Or, if it doth, in vain for me.  
For worlds I dare not view the dame  
Resembling thee, yet not the same  
The very crimes that mar my youth,  
This bed of death – attest my truth !  
'Tis all too late – thou wert, thou art  
The cherished madness of my heart !

' And she was lost – and yet I breathed,  
But not the breath of human life  
A serpent round my heart was wreathed,  
And stung my every thought to strife  
Alike all time, abhorred all place,  
Shuddering I shrank from Nature's face,  
Where every hue that charmed before  
The blackness of my bosom wore  
The rest thou dost already know,  
And all my sins, and half my woe  
But talk no more of penitence ;  
Thou see'st I soon shall part from hence.  
And if thy holy tale were true,  
The deed that's done canst *thou* undo ?  
Think me not thankless – but this grief  
Looks not to priesthood for relief

My soul's estate in secret guess :  
 But wouldst thou pity more, say less.  
 When thou canst bid my Leila live,  
 Then will I sue thee to forgive ;  
 Then plead my cause in that high place  
 Where purchased masses proffer grace.  
 Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung  
 From forest-cave her shrieking young,  
 And calm the lonely lioness :  
 But soothe not – mock not *my* distress !

'In earlier days, and calmer hours,  
 When heart with heart delights to blend,  
 Where bloom my native valley's bowers  
 I had – Ah ! have I now ? – a friend !  
 To him this pledge I charge thee send,  
 Memorial of a youthful vow ;  
 I would remind him of my end :  
 Though souls absorbed like mine allow  
 Brief thought to distant friendship's claim,  
 Yet dear to him my blighted name.  
 'Tis strange – he prophesied my doom,  
 And I have smiled – I then could smile –  
 When prudence would his voice assume,  
 And warn – I recked not what – the while  
 But now remembrance whispers o'er  
 Those accents scarcely marked before.  
 Say – that his bodings came to pass,  
 And he will start to hear their truth,  
 And wish his words had not been sooth :  
 Tell him, unheeding as I was,  
 Through many a busy bitter scene  
 Of all our golden youth had been,



## THE GIAOUR

In pain, my faltering tongue had tried  
To bless his memory ere I died;  
But Heaven in wrath would turn away,  
If guilt should for the guiltless pray.  
I do not ask him not to blame,  
Too gentle he to wound my name;  
And what have I to do with fame?  
I do not ask him not to mourn,  
Such cold request might sound like scorn;  
And what than friendship's manly tear  
May better grace a brother's bier?  
But bear this ring, his own of old,  
And tell him - what thou dost behold!  
The withered frame, the ruined mind,  
The wreck by passion left behind,  
A shrivelled scroll, a scattered leaf,  
Scared by the autumn blast of grief!

· · · · ·  
'Tell me no more of fancy's gleam,  
No, father, no, 'twas not a dream;  
Alas! the dreamer first must sleep,  
I only watched, and wished to weep;  
But could not, for my burning brow  
Throbb'd to the very brain as now:  
I wished but for a single tear,  
As something welcome, new, and dear;  
I wished it then, I wish it still;  
Despair is stronger than my will.  
Waste not thine orison, despair  
Is mightier than thy pious prayer:  
I would not, if I might, be blest;  
I want no paradise, but rest.

POEMS OF BYRON

'Twas then, I tell thee, father! then  
I saw her; yes, she lived again;  
And shining in her white symar,  
As through yon pale grey cloud the star  
Which now I gaze on, as on her,  
Who looked and looks far lovelier;  
Dimly I view its trembling spark;  
Tomorrow's night shall be more dark;  
And I, before its rays appear,  
That lifeless thing the living fear  
I wander, father! for my soul  
Is fleeing towards the final goal  
I saw her, friar! and I rose  
Forgetful of our former woes;  
And rushing from my couch, I dart,  
And clasp her to my desperate heart;  
I clasp – what is it that I clasp?  
No breathing form within my grasp,  
No heart that beats reply to mine,  
Yet, Leila! yet the form is thine!  
And art thou, dearest, changed so much,  
As meet my eye, yet mock my touch?  
Ah! were thy beauties e'er so cold.  
I care not; so my arms enfold  
The all they ever wished to hold  
Alas! around a shadow prest,  
They shrink upon my lonely breast;  
Yet still 'tis there! In silence stands,  
And beckons with beseeching hands!  
With braided hair, and bright black eye –  
I knew 'twas false – she could not die!  
But he is dead! within the dell  
I saw him buried where he fell,  
He comes not, for he cannot break  
From earth; why then art *thou* awake?



They told me wild waves rolled above  
The face I view, the form I love;  
They told me – 'twas a hideous tale!  
I'd tell it, but my tongue would fail:  
If true, and from thine ocean-cave  
Thou com'st to claim a calmer grave;  
Oh! pass thy dewy fingers o'er  
This brow that then will burn no more;  
Or place them on my hopeless heart:  
But, shape or shade! whate'er thou art,  
In mercy ne'er again depart!  
Or farther with thee bear my soul  
Than winds can waft or waters roll!

'Such is my name, and such my tale.  
Confessor! to thy secret ear  
I breathe the sorrows I bewail,  
And thank thee for the generous tear  
This glazing eye could never shed.  
Then lay me with the humblest dead,  
And, save the cross above my head,  
Be neither name nor emblem spread,  
By prying stranger to be read,  
Or stay the passing pilgrim's tread.'

He passed – nor of his name and race  
Hath left a token or a trace,  
Save what the father must not say  
Who shrived him on his dying day:  
This broken tale was all we knew  
Of her he loved, or him he slew.

## ODE TO NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE

'Tis done – but yesterday a king!  
And armed with kings to strive –  
And now thou art a nameless thing  
So abject – yet alive!  
Is this the man of thousand thrones,  
Who strewed our earth with hostile bones  
And can he thus survive?  
Since he, miscalled the Morning Star,  
Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far

Ill-minded man! why scourge thy land  
Who bowed so low the knee?  
By gazing on thyself grown blind  
Thou taughtest the rest to see  
With might unquestioned – power to save  
Thine only gift hath been the grave,  
To those that worshipped thee,  
Nor till thy fall could mortals guess  
Ambition's less than littleness!

Thanks for that lesson – it will teach  
To after-warriors more,  
Than high philosophy can preach  
And vainly preached before  
That spell upon the minds of men  
Breaks never to unite again,  
That led them to adore  
Those Pagod things of sabre-sway,  
With fronts of brass, and feet of clay

ODE TO NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE

The triumph, and the vanity,  
The rapture of the strife –  
The earthquake voice of victory,  
To thee the breath of life;  
The sword, the sceptre, and that sway  
Which man seemed made but to obey,  
Wherewith renown was rife –  
All quelled! – Dark Spirit! what must be  
The madness of thy memory!

The desolator desolate!  
The victor overthrown!  
The abiter of others' fate  
A suppliant for his own!  
Is it some yet imperial hope,  
That with such change can calmly cope?  
Or dread of death alone?  
To die a prince – or live a slave –  
Thy choice is most ignobly brave!

He who of old would rend the oak,  
Dreamed not of the rebound;  
Chained by the trunk he vainly broke –  
Alone -- how looked he round?  
Thou, in the sternness of thy strength,  
An equal deed hast done at length,  
And darker fate hast found.  
He fell, the forest prowlers' prey,  
But thou must eat thy heart away!

The Roman, when his burning heart  
Was slaked with blood of Rome,  
Threw down the dagger – dared depart,  
In savage grandeur, home.

POEMS OF BYRON

He dared depart in utter scorn  
Of men that such a yoke had borne,  
Yet left him such a doom!  
His only glory was that hour  
Of self-upheld abandoned power.

The Spaniard, when the lust of sway  
Had lost its quickening spell,  
Cast crowns for rosaries away,  
An empire for a cell;  
A strict accountant of his beads,  
A subtle disputant on creeds,  
His dotage trifled well:  
Yet better had he neither known  
A bigot's shrine, nor despot's throne.

But thou – from thy reluctant hand  
The thunderbolt is wrung –  
Too late thou leavest the high command  
To which thy weakness clung;  
All evil spirit as thou art,  
It is enough to grieve the heart  
To see thine own unstrung;  
To think that God's fair world hath been  
The footstool of a thing so mean;

And earth hath spilt her blood for him,  
Who thus can hoard his own!  
And monarchs bowed the trembling limb,  
And thanked him for a throne!  
Fair freedom! we may hold thee dear,  
When thus thy mightiest foes their fear  
In humblest guise have shown.  
Oh! ne'er may tyrant leave behind  
A bright name to lure mankind!

ODE TO NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE

Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,  
Nor written thus in vain –  
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,  
Or deepen every stain:  
If thou hadst died as honour dies,  
Some new Napoleon might arise,  
To shame the world again –  
But who would soar the solar height,  
To set in such a starless night?

Weighed in the balance, hero dust  
Is vile as vulgar clay;  
Thy scales, mortality! are just  
To all that pass away:  
But yet methought the living great  
Some higher sparks should animate,  
To dazzle and dismay:  
Nor deemed contempt could thus make mirth  
Of these, the conquerors of the earth.

And she, proud Austria's mournful flower,  
Thy still imperial bride;  
How bears her breast the torturing hour?  
Still clings she to thy side?  
Must she too bend, must she too share  
Thy late repentance, long despair,  
Thou throneless homicide?  
If still she loves thee, hoard that gem;  
'Tis worth thy vanished diadem!

Then haste thee to thy sullen isle,  
And gaze upon the sea;  
That element may meet thy smile –  
It ne'er was ruled by thee!

POEMS OF BYRON

Or trace with thine all idle hand,  
In loitering mood upon the sand,  
That earth is now as free!  
That Corinth's pedagogue hath now  
Transferred his by-word to thy brow.

Thou Timour! in his captive's cage  
What thoughts will there be thine,  
While brooding in thy prisoned rage?  
But one – 'The world *was* mine!' –  
Unless, like he of Babylon,  
All sense is with thy sceptre gone,  
Life will not long confine  
That spirit poured so widely forth –  
So long obeyed – so little worth!

Or, like the thief of fire from heaven,  
Wilt thou withstand the shock?  
And share with him, the unforgiven,  
His vulture and his rock!  
Foredoomed by God – by man accurst,  
And that last act, though not thy worst,  
The very Fiend's arch mock;  
He in his fall preserved his pride,  
And, if a mortal, had as proudly died!

There was a day – there was an hour,  
While earth was Gaul's – Gaul thine –  
When that immeasurable power  
Unsated to resign  
Had been an act of purer fame  
Than gathers round Marengo's name  
And gilded thy decline,  
Through the long twilight of all time,  
Despite some passing clouds of crime.



ODE TO NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE

But thou forsooth must be a king  
And don the purple vest,  
As if that foolish robe could wring  
Remembrance from thy breast.  
Where is that faded garment? where  
The gewgaws thou wert fond to wear,  
The star, the string, the crest?  
Vain froward child of empire! say,  
Are all thy playthings snatched away?

Where may the wearied eye repose,  
When gazing on the great;  
Where neither guilty glory glows,  
Nor despicable state?  
Yes – One – the first – the last – the best –  
The Cincinnatus of the West,  
Whom envy dared not hate,  
Bequeath the name of Washington,  
To make man blush there was but One!

## MAZEPPA

### I

'T WAS after dread Pultowa's day,  
When fortune left the royal Swede –  
Around a slaughtered army lay,  
No more to combat and to bleed.  
The power and glory of the war,  
Faithless as their vain votaries, men,  
Had passed to the triumphant Czar,  
And Moscow's walls were safe again –  
Until a day more dark and drear,  
And a more memorable year,  
Should give to slaughter and to shame  
A mightier host and haughtier name;  
A greater wreck, a deeper fall,  
A shock to one – a thunderbolt to all.

### II

Such was the hazard of the die;  
The wounded Charles was taught to fly  
By day and night through field and flood,  
Stained with his own and subjects' blood;  
For thousands fell that flight to aid:  
And not a voice was heard to upbraid  
Ambition in his humbled hour,  
When truth had nought to dread from power.  
His horse was slain, and Gieta gave  
His own – and died the Russians' slave.  
This too sinks after many a league  
Of well sustained, but vain fatigue;

## MAZEPPA

And in the depth of forests darkling,  
The watch-fires in the distance sparkling –  
The beacons of surrounding foes –  
A king must lay his limbs at length.  
Are these the laurels and repose  
For which the nations strain their strength?  
They laid him by a savage tree,  
In outworn nature's agony;  
His wounds were stiff, his limbs were stark,  
The heavy hour was chill and dark;  
The fever in his blood forbade  
A transient slumber's fitful aid:  
And thus it was; but yet through all,  
Kinglike the monarch bore his fall,  
And made in this extreme of ill,  
His pangs the vassals of his will:  
All silent and subdued were they,  
As once the nations round him lay.

### III

A band of chiefs! – alas! how few,  
Since but the fleeting of a day  
Had thinned it; but this wreck was true  
And chivalrous. upon the clay  
Each sate him down, all sad and mute,  
Beside his monarch and his steed;  
For danger levels man and brute,  
And all are fellows in their need.  
Among the rest, Mazeppa made  
His pillow in an old oak's shade –  
Himself as rough, and scarce less old,  
The Ukraine's hetman, calm and bold:  
But first, outspent with this long course,  
The Cossack prince rubbed down his horse,

And made for him a leafy bed,  
 And smoothed his fetlocks and his mane,  
 And slacked his girth, and stripped his rein,  
 And joyed to see how well he fed;  
 For until now he had the dread  
 His wearied courser might refuse  
 To browse beneath the midnight dews.  
 But he was hardy as his lord,  
 And little cared for bed and board;  
 But spirited and docile too,  
 Whate'er was to be done, would do  
 Shaggy and swift, and strong of limb,  
 All Tartar-like he carried him;  
 Obeyed his voice, and came to call,  
 And knew him in the midst of all  
 Though thousands were around, - and night,  
 Without a star, pursued her flight  
 That steed from sunset until dawn  
 His chief would follow like a fawn

## IV

This done, Mazeppa spread his cloak,  
 And laid his lance beneath his oak,  
 Felt if his arms in order good  
 The long day's march had well withstood -  
 If still the powder filled the pan,  
 And flints unloosened kept their lock -  
 His sabre's hilt and scabbard felt,  
 And whether they had chafed his belt;  
 And next the venerable man,  
 From out his haversack and can,  
 Prepared and spread his slender stock  
 And to the monarch and his men  
 The whole or portion offered then

## MAZEPPA

With far less of inquietude  
 Than courtiers at a banquet would.  
 And Charles of this his slender share  
 With smiles partook a moment there,  
 To force of cheer a greater show,  
 And seem above both wounds and woe; –  
 And then he said – ‘Of all our band,  
 Though firm of heart and strong of hand,  
 In skirmish, march, or forage, none  
 Can less have said or more have done  
 Than thee, Mazeppa! On the earth  
 So fit a pair had never birth,  
 Since Alexander’s days till now,  
 As thy Bucephalus and thou:  
 All Scythia’s fame to thine should yield  
 For pricking on o’er flood and field.’  
 Mazeppa answered – ‘Ill betide  
 The school wherein I learned to ride!’  
 Quoth Charles – ‘Old Hetman, wherefore so,  
 Since thou hast learned the art so well?’  
 Mazeppa said – ‘’Twere long to tell;  
 And we have many a league to go,  
 With every now and then a blow,  
 And ten to one at least the foe,  
 Before our steeds may graze at ease,  
 Beyond the swift Borysthene:  
 And, sire, your limbs have need of rest,  
 And I will be the sentinel  
 Of this your troop.’ – ‘But I request,’  
 Said Sweden’s monarch, ‘thou wilt tell  
 This tale of thine, and I may reap,  
 Perchance, from this the boon of sleep;  
 For at this moment from my eyes  
 The hope of present slumber flies.’

'Well, sire, with such a hope, I'll track  
 My seventy years of memory back:  
 I think 'twas in my twentieth spring, –  
 Ay, 'twas, – when Casimir was king –  
 John Casimir, – I was his page  
 Six summers, in my earlier age:  
 A learned monarch, faith! was he,  
 And most unlike your majesty:  
 He made no wars, and did not gain  
 New realms to lose them back again;  
 And (save debates in Warsaw's diet)  
 He reigned in most unscenly quiet;  
 Not that he had no cares to vex,  
 He loved the muses and the sex;  
 And sometimes these so froward are,  
 They made him wish himself at war;  
 But soon his wrath being o'er, he took  
 Another mistress – or new book;  
 And then he gave prodigious fêtes –  
 All Warsaw gathered round his gates  
 To gaze upon his splendid court,  
 And dames, and chiefs, of princely port.  
 He was the Polish Solomon,  
 So sung his poets, all but one,  
 Who, being unpensioned, made a satire,  
 And boasted that he could not flatter.  
 It was a court of jousts and mimes,  
 Where every courtier tried at rhymes;  
 Even I for once produced some verses,  
 And signed my odes "Despairing Thyrsis."  
 There was a certain Palatine,  
     A Count of far and high descent,  
 Rich as a salt or silver mine;  
 And he was proud, ye may divine,  
 As if from heaven he had been sent:

#### MAZEPPA

He had such wealth in blood and ore  
As few could match beneath the throne;  
And he would gaze upon his store,  
And o'er his pedigree would pore,  
Until by some confusion led,  
Which almost looked like want of head,  
He thought their merits were his own.  
His wife was not of his opinion;  
His junior she by thirty years;  
Grew daily tired of his dominion;  
And, after wishes, hopes, and fears,  
To virtue a few farewell tears,  
A restless dream or two, some glances  
At Warsaw's youth, some songs, and dances,  
Awaited but the usual chances,  
Those happy accidents which render  
The coldest dames so very tender,  
To deck her Count with titles given,  
'Tis said, as passports into heaven;  
But, strange to say, they rarely boast  
Of these, who have deserved them most.

#### V

'I was a goodly stripling then;  
At seventy years I so may say,  
That there were few, or boys or men,  
Who, in my dawning time of day,  
Of vassal or of knight's degree,  
Could vie in vanities with me;  
For I had strength, youth, gaiety,  
A port, not like to this ye see,  
But smooth, as all is rugged now;  
For time, and care, and war, have ploughed  
My very soul from out my brow;  
And thus I should be disavowed

By all my kind and kin, could they  
 Compare my day and yesterday;  
 This change was wrought, too, long ere age  
 Had ta'en my features for his page:  
 With years, ye know, have not declined  
 My strength, my courage, or my mind,  
 Or at this hour I should not be  
 Telling old tales beneath a tree,  
 With starless skies my canopy.  
 But let me on: Theresa's form –  
 Methinks it glides before me now,  
 Between me and yon chestnut's bough,  
 The memory is so quick and warm;  
 And yet I find no words to tell  
 The shape of her I loved so well:  
 She had the Asiatic eye,

    Such as our Turkish neighbourhood,  
     Hath mingled with our Polish blood,  
 Dark as above us is the sky;  
 But through it stole a tender light,  
 Like the first moonrise of midnight;  
 Large, dark, and swimming in the stream,  
 Which seemed to melt to its own beam;  
 All love, half langour, and half fire,  
 Like saints that at the stake expire,  
 And lift their raptured looks on high,  
 As though it were a joy to die.

A brow like a midsummer lake,  
 Transparent with the sun therein,  
 When waves no murmur dare to make,  
 And heaven beholds her face within.

A cheek and lip – but why proceed?

I loved her then – I love her still;

And such as I am, love indeed

    In fierce extremes – in good and ill.



## MAZEPPA

But still we love even in our rage,  
And haunted to our very age  
With the vain shadow of the past,  
As is Mazeppa to the last.

### VI

'We met – we gazed – I saw, and sighed,  
She did not speak, and yet replied;  
There are ten thousand tones and signs  
We hear and see, but none defines –  
Involuntary sparks of thought,  
Which strike from out the heart o'erwrought,  
And form a strange intelligence,  
Alike mysterious and intense,  
Which link the burning chain that binds,  
Without their will, young hearts and minds  
Conveying, as the electric wire,  
We know not how, the absorbing fire.  
I saw, and sighed – in silence wept,  
And still reluctant distance kept,  
Until I was made known to her,  
And we might then and there confer  
Without suspicion – then, even then,  
    I longed, and was resolved to speak;  
But on my lips they died again,  
    The accents tremulous and weak,  
Until one hour. – There is a game,  
    A frivolous and foolish play,  
    Wherewith we while away the day;  
It is – I have forgot the name –  
And we to this, it seems, were set,  
By some strange chance, which I forget:

POEMS OF BYRON

I reck'd not if I won or lost,  
It was enough for me to be  
So near to hear, and oh! to see  
The being whom I loved the most –  
I watched her as a sentinel,  
(May ours this dark night watch as well')

Until I saw, and thus it was,  
That she was pensive, nor perceived  
Her occupation, nor was grieved  
Nor glad to lose or gain; but still  
Played on for hours, as if her will  
Yèt bound her to the place, though not  
That hers might be the winning lot.

Then through my brain the thought did pass  
Even as a flash of lightning there,  
That there was something in her air  
Which would not doom me to despair;  
And on the thought my words broke forth,

All incoherent as they were –  
Their eloquence was little worth,  
But yet she listened – 'tis enough –  
Who listens once will listen twice;  
Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,  
And one refusal no rebuff.

VII

'I loved, and was beloved again –  
They tell me, Sire, you never knew  
Those gentle frailties; if 'tis true,  
I shorten all my joy or pain;  
To you 'twould seem absurd as vain;  
But all men are not born to reign,  
Or o'er their passions, or as you  
Thus o'er themselves and nations too.

## MAZEPPA

I am – or rather *was* – a prince,  
A chief of thousands, and could lead  
Them on where each would foremost bleed;  
But could not o'er myself evince  
The like control – but to resume:  
I loved, and was beloved again;  
In sooth, it is a happy doom,  
But yet where happiest ends in pain. –  
We met in secret, and the hour  
Which led me to that lady's bower  
Was fiery expectation's dower.  
My days and nights were nothing – all  
Except that hour which doth recall  
In the long lapse from youth to age  
No other like itself – I'd give  
The Ukraine back again to live  
It o'er once more – and be a page,  
The happy page, who was the lord  
Of one soft heart, and his own sword,  
And had no other gem nor wealth  
Save nature's gift of youth and health.  
We met in secret – doubly sweet,  
Some say, they find it so to meet;  
I know not that – I would have given  
My life but to have called her mine  
In the full view of earth and heaven;  
For I did oft and long repine  
That we could only meet by stealth.

## VIII

'For lovers there are many eyes,  
And such there were on us; the devil  
On such occasions should be civil –

The devil! – I'm loth to do him wrong,  
 It might be some untoward saint,  
 Who would not be at rest too long,  
 But to his pious bile gave vent –  
 But one fair night, some lurking spies  
 Surprised and seized us both.  
 The Count was something more than wroth –  
 I was unarmed; but if in steel,  
 All cap-à-pie from head to heel,  
 What 'gainst their numbers could I do?  
 'Twas near his castle, far away  
 From city or from succour near,  
 And almost on the break of day;  
 I did not think to see another,  
 My moments seemed reduced to few,  
 And with one prayer to Mary Mother,  
 And, it may be, a saint or two,  
 As I resigned me to my fate,  
 They led me to the castle gate  
 Theresa's doom I never knew,  
 Our lot was henceforth separate.  
 An angry man, ye may opine,  
 Was he, the proud Count Palatine,  
 And he had reason good to be,  
 But he was most emaged lest such  
 An accident should chance to touch  
 Upon his future pedigree;  
 Nor less amazed, that such a blot  
 His noble 'scutcheon should have got,  
 While he was highest of his line  
 Because unto himself he seemed  
 'The first of men, nor less he deemed  
 In others' eyes, and most in mine

'Sdeath! with a *page* – perchance a king  
 Had reconciled him to the thing;  
 But with a stripling of a page –  
 I felt – but cannot paint his rage.

## IX

“Bring forth the horse!” – the horse was brought;  
 In truth, he was a noble steed,  
 A Tartar of the Ukraine breed,  
 Who looked as though the speed of thought  
 Were in his limbs; but he was wild,  
 Wild as the wild deer, and untaught,  
 With spur and bridle undefiled –  
 ‘Twas but a day he had been caught;  
 And snoring, with erected mane,  
 And struggling fiercely, but in vain,  
 In the full foam of wrath and dread  
 To me the desert-born was led.  
 They bound me on, that menial throng,  
 Upon his back with many a thong;  
 They loosed him with a sudden lash –  
 Away! – away! – and on we dash! –  
 Torrents less rapid and less rash.

## X

‘Away! – away! – my breath was gone  
 I saw not where he hurried on:  
 ‘Twas scarcely yet the break of day,  
 And on he foamed – away! – away!  
 The last of human sounds which rose,  
 As I was darted from my foes,  
 Was the wild shout of savage laughter,  
 Which on the wind came roaring after

POEMS OF BYRON

A moment from that rabble rout  
With sudden wrath I wrenched my head,  
And snapped the cord, which to the mane  
Had bound my neck in lieu of rein,  
And, writhing half my form about,  
Howled back my curse; but 'midst the tread,  
The thunder of my courser's speed,  
Perchance they did not hear nor heed  
It vexes me – for I would fain  
Have paid their insult back again  
I paid it well in after days  
There is not of that castle gate,  
Its drawbridge and portcullis' weight,  
Stone, bar, moat, bridge, or barrier left,  
Nor of its fields a blade of grass,  
Save what grows on a ridge of wall,  
Where stood the hearth-stone of the hall,  
And many a time ye there might pass,  
Nor dream that e'er the fortress was  
I saw its turrets in a blaze,  
Their crackling battlements all cleft,  
And the hot lead pour down like rain  
From off the scorched and blackening roof,  
Whose thickness was not vengeance-proof  
They little thought that day of pain,  
When launched, as on the lightning's flash,  
They bade me to destruction dash,  
That one day I should come again,  
With twice five thousand horse, to thank  
The Count for his uncourteous ride  
They played me then a bitter prank,  
When, with the wild horse for my guide,  
They bound me to his foaming flank  
At length I played them one as frank –

## MAZEPPA

For time at last sets all things even –  
And if we do but watch the hour,  
There never yet was human power  
Which could evade, if unforgiven,  
The patient search and vigil long  
Of him who treasures up a wrong

### XI

‘ Away, away, my steed and I,  
Upon the pinions of the wind  
All human dwellings left behind,  
We sped like meteors through the sky,  
When with its crackling sound the night  
Is chequered with the northern light  
Town – village – none were on our track,  
But a wild plain of far extent,  
And bounded by a forest black,  
And, save the scarce seen battlement  
On distant heights of some strong hold,  
Against the Tartars built of old,  
No trace of man. The year before  
A Turkish army had marched o’er,  
And where the Spahi’s hoof hath trod,  
The verdure flies the bloody sod  
The sky was dull, and dim, and grey,  
And a low breeze crept moaning by –  
I could have answered with a sigh  
But fast we fled, away, away –  
And I could neither sigh nor pray,  
And my cold sweat-drops fell like rain  
Upon the courser’s bristling mane,  
But, snorting still with rage and fear,  
He flew upon his far career  
At times I almost thought, indeed,  
He must have slackened in his speed,

POEMS OF BYRON

But no – my bound and slender frame  
Was nothing to his angry might,  
And merely like a spur became:  
Each motion which I made to free  
My swoln limbs from their agony  
Increased his fury and affright:  
I tried my voice, – 'twas faint and low,  
But yet he swerved as from a blow;  
And, starting to each accent, sprang  
As from a sudden trumpet's clang:  
Meantime my cords were wet with gore,  
Which, oozing through my limbs, ran o'er;  
And in my tongue the thirst became  
A something fierier far than flame.

XII

'We neared the wild wood – 'twas so wide,  
I saw no bounds on either side;  
'Twas studded with old sturdy trees,  
That bent not to the roughest breeze  
Which howls down from Siberia's waste,  
And strips the forest in its haste, –  
But these were few and far between,  
Set thick with shrubs more young and green,  
Luxuriant with their annual leaves,  
Ere strown by those autumnal eves  
That nip the forest's foliage dead,  
Discoloured with a lifeless red,  
Which stands thereon like stiffened gore  
Upon the slain when battle's o'er,  
And some long winter's night hath shed  
Its frost o'er every tombless head,  
So cold and stark, the raven's beak  
May peck unpierced each frozen cheek:



## MAZEPPA

‘Twas a wild waste of underwood,  
And here and there a chestnut stood,  
The strong oak, and the hardy pine;

But far apart – and well it were,  
Or else a different lot were mine –

The boughs gave way, and did not tear  
My limbs; and I found strength to bear  
My wounds, already scarred with cold –  
My bonds forbade to loose my hold.  
We rustled through the leaves like wind,  
Left shrubs, and trees, and wolves behind;  
By night I heard them on the track,  
Their troop came hard upon our back,  
With then long gallop, which can tire  
The bear’s deep hate, and hunter’s fire:  
Where’er we flew they followed on,  
Nor left us with the morning sun;  
Behind I saw them, scarce a rood,  
At day-break winding through the wood,  
And through the night had heard their feet  
Their stealing, rustling step repeat.  
Oh! how I wished for spear or sword,  
At least to die amidst the horde,  
And perish – if it must be so –  
At bay, destroying many a foe!  
When first my courser’s race begun,  
I wished the goal already won;  
But now I doubted strength and speed:  
Vain doubt! his swift and savage breed  
Had nerved him like the mountain-roe –  
Nor faster falls the blinding snow  
Which whelms the peasant near the door  
Whose threshold he shall cross no more,

POEMS OF BYRON

Bewildered with the dazzling blast,  
Than through the forest-paths he passed  
Untired, untamed, and worse than wild,  
All furious as a favoured child  
Balked of its wish, or fiercer still  
A woman piqued – who has her will

XIII

' The wood was passed, 'twas more than noon,  
But chill the air, although in June,  
Or it might be my veins ran cold –  
Prolonged endurance tames the bold,  
And I was then not what I seem,  
But headlong as a wintry stream  
And wore my feelings out before  
I well could count their causes o'er  
And what with fury, fear, and wrath,  
The tortures which beset my path,  
Cold, hunger, sorrow, shame, distress  
Thus bound in nature's nakedness,  
Sprung from a race whose rising blood  
When stirred beyond its calmer mood,  
And trodden hard upon, is like  
The rattle-snake's, in act to strike –  
What marvel if this worn-out trunk  
Beneath its woes a moment sunk?  
The earth gave way, the skies rolled round,  
I seemed to sink upon the ground,  
But erred, for I was fastly bound  
My heart turned sick, my brain grew sore,  
And throbbed awhile, then beat no more  
The skies spun like a mighty wheel;  
I saw the trees like drunkards reel,

#### MAZEPPA

And a slight flash sprang o'er my eyes,  
Which saw no farther He who dies  
Can die no more than then I died;  
O'ertortured by that ghastly ride.

I felt the blackness come and go,

And strove to wake, but could not make  
My senses climb up from below.

I felt as on a plank at sea,

When all the waves that dash o'er thee,

At the same time upheave and overwhelm,

And hurl thee towards a desert realm

My undulating life was as

The fancied lights that flitting pass

Our shut eyes in deep midnight, when

Fever begins upon the brain,

But soon it passed, with little pain,

But a confusion worse than such

I own that I should deem it much,

Dying, to feel the same again,

And yet I do suppose we must

Feel far more ere we turn to dust

No matter, I have bled my brow

Full in Death's face — before — and now

#### XIV

My thoughts came back where was I? Cold,

And numb, and giddy pulse by pulse

Life reassumed its lingering hold,

And throb by throb till grown a pang,

Which for a moment would convulse,

My blood reflowed, though thick and chill;

My ear with uncouth noises rang,

My heart began once more to thrill,

My sight returned, though dim, alas!

And thickened, as it were, with glass

Methought the dash of waves was nigh,  
 There was a gleam too of the sky,  
 Studded with stars, — it is no dream,  
 The wild horse swims the wilder stream!  
 The bright broad river's gushing tide  
 Sweeps, winding onward, far and wide,  
 And we are half-way, struggling o'er  
 To yon unknown and silent shore  
 The waters broke my hollow frame,  
 And with a temporary strength

My stiffened limbs were rebaptized  
 My courser's broad breast proudly braves  
 And dashes off the ascending waves  
 And onward we advance!

We reach the slippery shore at length

A haven I but little prize,  
 For all behind was dark and drear  
 And all before was night and fear  
 How many hours of night or day  
 In those suspended pangs I lay  
 I could not tell — I scarcely knew  
 If this were human breath I drew

XV

'With glossy skin and dripping mane  
 And reeling limbs, and reeking flank,  
 The wild steed's sinewy nerves still strain  
 Up the repelling bank  
 We gain the top — a boundless plain  
 Spreads through the shadow of the night,  
 And onward, onward, onward, seems,  
 Like precipices in our dreams,  
 To stretch beyond the sight

## MAZEPPA

And here and there a speck of white,  
Or scattered spot of dusky green,  
In masses broke into the light,  
As rose the moon upon my right.

But nought distinctly seen  
In the dim waste would indicate  
The omen of a cottage gate;  
No twinkling taper from afar  
Stood like a hospitable star;  
Not even an ignis-fatuus rose  
To make him merry with my woes  
That very cheat had cheered me then!  
Although! detected, welcome still,  
Reminding me, through every ill,  
Of the abodes of men.

## XVI

'Onward we went—but slack and slow,  
His savage force at length o'erspent,  
The drooping courser, faint and low,  
All feebly foaming went  
A sickly infant had had power  
To guide him forward in that hour'  
But, useless all to me,  
His new-born tameness nought availed  
My limbs were bound; my force had failed,  
Perchance, had they been free  
With feeble effort still I tried  
To rend the bonds so starkly tied,  
But still it was in vain;  
My limbs were only wrung the more,  
And soon the idle strife gave o'er,  
Which but prolonged their pain.  
The dizzy race seemed almost done,  
Although no goal was nearly won:

POEMS OF BYRON

Some streaks announced the coming sun –

How slow, alas! he came!

Methought that mist of dawning grey

Would never dapple into day;

How heavily it rolled away –

Before the eastern flame

Rose crimson, and deposed the stars,

And called the radiance from their cars,

And filled the earth, from his deep throne,

With lonely lustre, all his own.

XVII

‘Up rose the sun; the mists were curled

Back from the solitary world

Which lay around – behind – before;

What bootéd it to traverse o’er

Plain, forest, river? Man nor brute,

Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot,

Lay in the wild luxuriant soil;

No sign of travel – none of toil;

The very air was mute:

And not an insect’s shrill small horn,

Nor matin bird’s new voice was borne

From herb nor thicket. Many a werst,

Panting as if his heart would burst,

The weary brute still staggered on;

And still we were – or seemed – alone:

At length, while reeling on our way,

Methought I heard a courser neigh,

From out yon tuft of blackening firs.

Is it the wind those branches stirs?

No, no! from out the forest prance

A trampling troop; I see them come!

In one vast squadron they advance!

I strove to cry – my lips were dumb.

#### MAZEPPA.

The steeds rush on in plunging pride;  
But where are they the reins to guide?  
A thousand horse – and none to ride!  
With flowing tail, and flying mane,  
Wide nostrils never stretched by pain,  
Mouths bloodless to the bit or rein,  
And feet that iron never shod,  
And flanks unscarred by spur or rod,  
A thousand horse, the wild, the free,  
Like waves that follow o'er the sea,  
Came thickly thundering on,  
As if our faint approach to meet;  
The sight re-nerved my courser's feet,  
A moment staggering, feebly fleet,  
A moment, with a faint low neigh,  
He answered, and then fell!  
With gasps and glazing eyes he lay,  
And reeking limbs immoveable,  
His first and last career is done!  
On came the troop – they saw him stoop,  
They saw me strangely bound along  
His back with many a bloody thong.  
They stop – they start – they snuff the air,  
Gallop a moment here and there,  
Approach, retire, wheel round and round,  
Then plunging back with sudden bound,  
Headed by one black mighty steed,  
Who seemed the patriarch of his breed,  
Without a single speck or hair  
Of white upon his shaggy hide,  
They snort – they foam – neigh – swerve aside,  
And backward to the forest fly,  
By instinct, from a human eye.  
They left me there to my despair,

POEMS OF BYRON

Linked to the dead and stiffening wretch,  
Whose lifeless limbs beneath me stretch,  
Relieved from that unwonted weight,  
From whence I could not extricate  
Nor him nor me – and there we lay  
    The dying on the dead!  
I little deemed another day  
    Would see my houseless, helpless head.

‘And there from morn till twilight bound,  
I felt the heavy hours toil round,  
With just enough of life to see  
My last of suns go down on me,  
In hopeless certainty of mind,  
That makes us feel at length resigned  
To that which our foreboding years  
Presents the worst and last of fears  
Inevitable – even a boon,  
Nor more unkind for coming soon,  
Yet shunned and dreaded with such care,  
As if it only were a snare

    That prudence might escape  
At times both wished for and implored,  
At times sought with self-pointed sword,  
Yet still a dark and hideous close  
To even intolerable woes,

    And welcome in no shape.  
And, strange to say, the sons of pleasure,  
They who have revelled beyond measure  
In beauty, wassail, wine, and treasure,  
Die calm, or calmer, oft than he  
Whose heritage was misery



MAZEPPA

For he who hath in turn run through  
All that was beautiful and new,  
Hath nought to hope, and nought to leave;  
And, save the future, (which is viewed  
Not quite as men are base or good,  
But as their nerves may be endued,)  
With nought perhaps to grieve:  
The wretch still hopes his woes must end,  
And death, whom he should deem his friend,  
Appears, to his distempered eyes,  
Arrived to rob him of his prize,  
The tree of his new Paradise.  
Tomorrow would have given him all,  
Repaid his pangs, repaired his fall;  
Tomorrow would have been the first  
Of days no more deplored or curst,  
But bright, and long, and beckoning years,  
Seen dazzling through the mist of tears,  
Guerdon of many a painful hour;  
Tomorrow would have given him power  
To rule, to shine, to smite, to save –  
And must it dawn upon his grave?

XV III

‘The sun was sinking – still I lay  
Chained to the chill and stiffening steed,  
I thought to mingle there our clay;  
And my dim eyes of death had need,  
No hope are there of being freed.  
I cast my last looks up the sky,  
And there between me and the sun  
I saw the expecting raven fly,  
Who scarce would wait till both should die,  
Ere his repast begun;

POEMS OF BYRON

He flew, and perched, then flew once more,  
And each time nearer than before,  
I saw his wing through twilight flit,  
And once so near me he alit

I could have smote, but lacked the strength,  
But the slight motion of my hand  
And feeble scratching of the sand,  
The excited throat's faint struggling noise  
Which scarcely could be called a voice

Together scared him off at length  
I know no more — my latest dream

Is something of a lovely star  
Which fixed my dull eyes from then  
And went and came with wandering beam  
And of the cold, dull, swimming, dense  
Sensation of recurring sense

And then subsiding back to death  
And then again a little breath,  
A little thrill, a short suspense  
An icy sickness curling o'er  
My heart, and sparks that crossed my beam  
A gasp, a throb, a start of pain,  
A sigh, and nothing more

SIX

'I woke — where was I? Do I see  
A human face look down on me?  
And doth a roof above me close?  
Do these limbs on a couch repose?  
Is this a chamber where I lie?  
And is it mortal yon bright eye,  
That watches me with gentle glance?

I closed my own again once more  
As doubtful that the former trance  
Could not as yet be o'er

A slender girl, long-haired, and tall,  
 Sate watching by the cottage wall.  
 The sparkle of her eye I caught,  
 Even with my first return of thought,  
 For ever and anon she threw

A plying, pitying glance on me  
 With her black eyes so wild and fire  
 I gazed, and gazed, until I knew  
 No vision it could be.

But that I lived, and was released  
 From adding to the vulture's feast  
 And when the Cossack maid beheld  
 My heavy eyes at length unsealed,  
 She smiled—and I essayed to speak,  
 But failed—and she approached, and made

With lip and finger signs that said,  
 I must not strive as yet to break  
 The silence, till my strength should be  
 Enough to leave my recent fate,  
 And then her hand on mine she laid,  
 And smoothed the pillow for my head,  
 And stole along on tiptoe tread,

And gently opened the door, and spake  
 In whispers—never was voice so sweet!  
 Even music followed her light feet.

But those she called were not awake,  
 And she went forth—but, ere she passed,  
 Another look on mine she cast,

Another sign she made, to say,  
 In it I had nought to fear, that all  
 Were men, at my command or call.

And she would not delay  
 Her due return—while she was gone,  
 Methought I felt too much alone.

'She came with mother and with sire –  
 What need of more? – I will not tire  
 With long recital of the rest,  
 Since I became the Cossack's guest  
 They found me senseless on the plain  
 They bore me to the nearest hut.  
 They brought me into life again –  
 Me – one day o'er their realm to reign!  
 Thus the vain fool who strove to glut  
 His rage, refining on my pain,  
 Sent me forth to the wilderness,  
 Bound, naked, bleeding, and alone,  
 To pass the desert to a throne, –  
 What mortal his own doom may guess?  
 Let none despond, let none despair!  
 Tomorrow the Borysthenees  
 May see our coursers graze at ease  
 Upon his Turkish bank, – and never  
 Had I such welcome for a river  
 As I shall yield when safely there  
 Comrades, good night!' – The Hetman threw  
 His length beneath the oak-tree shade,  
 With leafy couch already made,  
 A bed not comfortless nor new  
 To him, who took his rest when 'er  
 The hour arrived, no matter where  
 His eyes the hastening slumbers steep  
 And if ye marvel Charles forgot  
 To thank his tale, *he* wondered not,  
 The king had been an hour asleep

# THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

## I

SAINI PRINCE by the celestial gate

His keys were rusty, and the lock was dull,  
So little trouble had been given of late,

Not that the place by any means was full,  
But since the Gallic era eighty eight'

The devils had taken a longer, stronger pull,  
And a pull altogether, as they say  
At sea — which drew most souls another way

## II

The angels all were singing out of tune,

And hoarse with having little else to do,  
Excepting to wind up the sun and moon

Or curb a runaway young star or two,  
Or wild colt of a comet which too soon

Broke out of bounds over the ethereal blue  
Splitting some planet with its playful tail,  
As boats are sometimes by a wanton whale

## III

The gundim seraphs had retired on high,

Finding their charges past all cure below.  
Terrestrial business filled nought in the sky

Save the recording angels black bureau,  
Who found — indeed, the facts to multiply

With such rapidity of vice and woe,  
That he had stripped off both his wings in quills,  
And yet was in arrears of humankind

POEMS OF BYRON

IV

His business so augmented of late years,  
That he was forced, against his will, no doubt,  
(Just like those cherubs, earthly ministers,)  
For some resource to turn himself about,  
And claim the help of his celestial peers,  
To aid him ere he should be quite worn out,  
By the increased demand for his remarks  
Six angels and twelve saints were named his clerks.

V

This was a handsome board – at least for heaven,  
And yet they had even then enough to do,  
So many conquerors' cars were duly driven,  
So many kingdoms fitted up anew,  
Each day, too, slew its thousands six or seven,  
Till at the crowning carnage, Waterloo,  
They threw their pens down in divine disgust –  
The page was so besmeared with blood and dust.

VI

This by the way, 'tis not mine to record  
What angels shrink from, even the very devil  
On this occasion his own work abhorred,  
So surfeited with the infernal revel.  
Though he himself had sharpened every sword,  
It almost quenched his innate thirst of evil  
(Here Satan's sole good work deserves insertion –  
'Tis, that he has both generals in reversion )

VII

Let's skip a few short years of hollow peace,  
Which peopled earth no better, hell as wont,  
And heaven none – they form the tyrant's lease,  
With nothing but new names subscribed upon't;

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

'Twill one day finish: meantime they increase,  
    'With seven heads and ten horns,' and all in front,  
Like Saint John's foretold beast; but ours are born  
Less formidable in the head than horn.

### VIII

In the first year of freedom's second dawn  
Died George the Third; although no tyrant, one  
Who shielded tyrants, till each sense withdrawn  
Left him nor mental nor external sun:  
A better ruler ne'er brushed dew from lawn,  
A worse king never left a realm undone!  
He died – but left his subjects still behind,  
One half as mad – and 'tother no less blind

He died! – his death made no great stir on earth;  
His burial made some pomp; there was profusion  
Of velvet, gilding, brass, and no great dearth  
Of aught but tears – save those shed by collusion  
For these things may be bought at their true worth;  
Of elegy there was the due infusion –  
Bought also; and the torches, cloaks and banners,  
Heralds, and relics of old Gothic manners,

Formed a sepulchral melodrame. Of all  
The fools who flocked to swell or see the show,  
Who cared about the corpse? The funeral  
Made the attraction, and the black the woe  
There throbbed not there a thought which pierced the pall;  
And when the gorgeous coffin was laid low,  
It seemed the mockery of hell to fold  
The rottenness of eighty years in gold.

POEMS OF BYRON

XI

So mix his body with the dust! It might  
Return to what it *must* far sooner, were  
The natural compound left alone to fight  
Its way back into earth, and fire, and air;  
But the unnatural balsams merely blight  
What nature made him at his birth, as bare  
As the mere million's base unmummied clay –  
Yet all his spices but prolong decay

XII

He's dead – and upper earth with him has done,  
He's buried, save the undertaker's bill,  
Or lapidary scrawl, the world is gone  
For him, unless he left a German will,  
But where's the proctor who will ask his son?  
In whom his qualities are reigning still,  
Except that household virtue, most uncommon,  
Of constancy to a bad, ugly woman

XIII

'God save the king!' It is a large economy  
In God to save the like, but if he will  
Be saving, all the better, for not one am I  
Of those who think damnation better still  
I hardly know too if not quite alone am I  
In this small hope of bettering future ill  
By circumscribing, with some slight restriction,  
The eternity of hell's hot jurisdiction

XIV

I know this is unpopular; I know  
'Tis blasphemous; I know one may be damned  
For hoping no one else may e'er be so;  
I know my catechism; I know we are crammed



## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

With the best doctrines till we quite o'erflow;

I know that all save England's church have shammed,  
And that the other twice two hundred churches  
And synagogues have made a *damned* bad purchase.

### \*XV

God help us all! God help me too! I am,

God knows, as helpless as the devil can wish,  
And not a whit more difficult to damn,

Than is to bring to land a late-hooked fish,  
Or to the butcher to purvey the lamb;

Not that I'm fit for such a noble dish,  
As one day will be that immortal fry  
Of almost every body born to die.

### XVI

Saint Peter sat by the celestial gate,

And nodded o'er his keys; when, lo! there came  
A wondrous noise he had not heard of late –

A rushing sound of wind, and stream, and flame;  
In short, a roar of things extremely great,

Which would have made aught save a *saint* exclaim;  
But he, with first a start and then a wink,  
Said, 'There's another star gone out, I think!'

### XVII

But ere he could return to his repose,

A cherub flapped his right wing o'er his eyes –  
At which Saint Peter yawned, and rubbed his nose:

'Saint porter,' said the angel, 'prithee rise!'  
Waving a goodly wing, which glowed, as glows

An earthly peacock's tail, with heavenly dyes;  
To which the saint replied, 'Well, what's the matter?  
Is Lucifer come back with all this clatter?'

## XVIII

'No,' quoth the cherub; 'George the Third is dead.  
 'And who is George the Third?' replied the apostle  
 'What George! What Third!' 'The king of England,' said  
 The angel, 'Well! he won't find kings to jostle  
 Him on his way; but does he wear his head?  
 Because ~~the~~ last we saw here had a tussle,  
 And ne'er would have got into heaven's good graces,  
 Had he not flung his head in all our faces

## XIX

He was, if I remember, king of France,  
 That head of his, which could not keep a crown  
 On earth, yet ventured in my face to advance  
 A claim to those of martyrs — like my own  
 If I had had my sword, as I had once  
 When I cut ears off, I had cut him down,  
 But having but my *keys*, and not my brand,  
 I only knocked his head from out his hand

And then he set up such a headless howl,  
 That all the saints came out and took him in,  
 And there he sits by St Paul, cheek by jowl,  
 That fellow Paul — the parvenu! The skin  
 Of Saint Bartholomew, which makes his cowl  
 In heaven, and upon earth redeemed his sin,  
 So as to make a martyr, never sped  
 Better than did this weak and wooden head

## XXI

'But had it come up here upon its shoulders,  
 There would have been a different tale to tell  
 The fellow-feeling in the saints beholders  
 Seems to have acted on them like a spell,

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

And so this very foolish head heaven solders  
Back on its trunk: it may be very well,  
And seems the custom here to overthrow  
Whatever has been wisely done below.'

### XXII

The angel answered, 'Peter' do not pout:  
The king who comes has head and all entire,  
And never knew much what it was about -  
He did as doth the puppet - by its wire,  
And will be judged like all the rest, no doubt:  
My business and your own is not to inquire  
Into such matters, but to mind our cue -  
Which is to act as we are bid to do.'

### XXIII

While thus they spake, the angelic caravan,  
Arriving like a rush of mighty wind,  
Cleaving the fields of space, as doth the swan  
Some silver stream (say Ganges, Nile, or Inde,  
Or Thames, or Tweed), and 'midst them an old man  
With an old soul, and both extremely blind,  
Halted before the gate, and in his shroud  
Seated their fellow-traveller on a cloud.

### XXIV

But bringing up the rear of this bright host  
A Spirit of a different aspect waved  
His wings, like thunder-clouds above some coast  
Whose barren beach with frequent wrecks is paved;  
His brow was like the deep when tempest-tossed;  
Fierce and unfathomable thoughts engraved  
Eternal wrath on his immortal face,  
And *where* he gazed a gloom pervaded space.

POEMS OF BYRON

XXV

As he drew near, he gazed upon the gate  
Ne'er to be entered more by him or Sin,  
With such a glance of supernatural hate,  
As made Saint Peter wish himself within,  
He potted with his keys at a great rate,  
And sweated through his apostolic skin  
Of course his perspiration was but ichor,  
Or some such other spiritual liquor

XXVI

The very cherubs huddled all together,  
Like birds when soars the falcon, and they felt  
A tingling to the tip of every feather,  
\* And formed a circle like Orion's belt  
Around their poor old charge who since knew whither  
His guards had led him, though they gently dealt  
With royal manes (for by many stories,  
And true, we learn the angels all are Lions)

XXVII

As things were in this posture, the gate flew  
Asunder, and the flashing of its hinges  
Flung over space an universal hue  
Of many coloured flame until its tinges  
Reached even our speck of earth, and made a new  
Aurora borealis spread its fringes  
O'er the North Pole, the same seen, when ice-bound,  
By Captain Parry's crew, in 'Melville's Sound'

XXVIII

And from the gate thrown open issued beaming  
A beautiful and mighty Thing of Light,  
Radiant with glory, like a banner streaming  
Victorious from some world o'erthrowing fight

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

My poor comparisons must needs be teeming  
With earthly likenesses, for here the night  
Of clay obscures our best conceptions, saving  
Johanna Southcote, or Bob Southey raving

### XXIX

'I was the archangel Michael all men know  
The make of angels and archangels, since  
There's scarce a scribbler has not one to show,  
From the fiends' leader to the angels' prince  
Thou'st seen some of their pieces, though  
I really can't say that they much evince  
One's inner notions of immortal spirits  
But let the connoisseurs explain *their* merits

### XXX

Michael flew forth in glory and in good  
A goodly work of him from whom all glory  
And good arise the portal past he stood  
Before him the young cherubs and sunts hoary –  
(I say *young*, begging to be understood  
By looks, not years – and should be very sorry  
To state, they were not older than St Peter,  
But merely that they seemed a little sweeter)

### XXXI

The cherubs and the sunts bowed down before  
That arch-angelic hierarch the first  
Of essences angelic who were  
The aspect of a god, but this never nursed  
Pride in his heavenly bosom – in whose core  
No thought, save for his Maker's service, durst  
Intrude – however glorified and high,  
He knew him but the viceroy of the sky

POEMS OF BYRON

XXXII

He and the sombre, silent Spirit met –  
They knew each other both for good and ill;  
Such was their power, that neither could forget  
His former friend and future foe; but still  
There was a high, immortal, proud regret  
In either's eye, as if 'twere less their will  
Than destiny to make the eternal years  
Their date of war, and their 'champ clos' the spheres.

XXXIII

But here they were in neutral space: we know  
From Job, that Satan hath the power to pay  
A heavenly visit thrice a – year or so;  
And that 'the sons of God', like those of clay,  
Must keep him company; and we might show  
From the same book, in how polite a way  
The dialogue is held between the Powers  
Of Good and Evil – but 'twould take up hours.

XXXIV

And this is not a theologic tract,  
To prove with Hebrew and with Arabic,  
If Job be allegory or a fact,  
But a true narrative; and thus I pick  
From out the whole but such and such an act  
As sets aside the slightest thought of trick.  
'Tis every tittle true, beyond suspicion,  
And accurate as any other vision.

XXXV

The spirits were in neutral space, before  
The gate of heaven; like eastern thresholds is  
The place where Death's grand cause is argued o'er,  
And souls despatched to that world or to this;

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

And therefore Michael and the other wore  
A civil aspect: though they did not kiss,  
Yet still between his Darkness and his Brightness  
There passed a mutual glance of great politeness.

### XXXVI

The Archangel bowed, not like a modern beau,  
But with a graceful oriental bend,  
Pressing one radiant arm just where below  
The heart in good men is supposed to tend  
He turned to an equal, not too low,  
But kindly; Satan met his ancient friend  
With more hauteur, as might an old Castilian  
Poor noble meet a mushroom rich civilian

### XXXVII

He merely bent his diabolic brow  
An instant; and then raising it, he stood  
In act to assert his right or wrong, and show  
Cause why King George by no means could or should  
Make out a case to be exempt from woe  
Eternal, more than other kings, endued  
With better sense and hearts, whom history mentions,  
Who long have 'paved hell with their good intentions.

### XXXVIII

Michael began: 'What wouldst thou with this man,  
Now dead, and brought before the Lord? What ill  
Hath he wrought since his mortal race began,  
That thou canst claim him? Speak! and do thy will,  
If it be just: if in this earthly span  
He hath been greatly failing to fulfil  
His duties as a king and mortal, say,  
And he is thine; if not, let him have way.'

POEMS OF BYRON

XXXIX

Michael!' replied the Prince of Air, 'even here,  
Before the gate of him thou servest, must  
I claim my subject: and will make appear  
That as he was my worshipper in dust,  
So shall he be in spirit, although dear  
To thee and thine, because not wine nor lust  
Were of his weaknesses; yet on the throne  
He reigned o'er millions to serve me alone

XI

'Look to *our* earth, or rather *mine*, it was,  
Once, *more* thy master's – but I triumph not  
In this poor planet's conquest – nor, alas!  
Need he thou servest envy me my lot  
With all the myriads of bright worlds which pass  
In worship round him, he may have forgot  
Yon weak creation of such paltry things  
I think few worth damnation save their kings, –

XII

'And these but as a kind of quit-rent, to  
Assert my right as lord, and even had  
I such an inclination, twice (as you  
Well know) superfluous, they are grown so bad,  
That hell has nothing better left to do  
Than leave them to themselves – so much more mad  
And evil by their own internal curse,  
Heaven cannot make them better, nor I worse.

XIII

'Look to the earth, I said, and say again  
When this old, blind, mad, helpless, weak, poor worm  
Began in youth's first bloom and flush to reign,  
The world and he both wore a different form,



## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

And much of earth and all the watery plain

Of ocean called him king: through many a storm  
His isles had floated on the abyss of time;  
For the rough virtues chose them for their clime.

### XLIII

'He came to his sceptre young; he leaves it old:

Look to the state in which he found his realm,  
And left it; and his annals too behold,

How to a minion first he gave the helm;  
How he wrought upon his heart a thirst for gold,

The beggar's vice, which can but overwhelm  
The meanest hearts; and for the rest, but glance  
Thine eye along America and France.

### XLIV

'Tis true, he was a tool from first to last

(I have the workmen safe); but as a tool  
So let him be consumed. From out the past

Of ages, since mankind have known the rule  
Of monarchs - from the bloody rolls amassed

Of sin and slaughter - from the Caesars' school,  
Take the worst pupil; and produce a reign  
More drenched with gore, more cumbered with the slain.

### XLV

'He ever warred with freedom and the free.

Nations as men, home subjects, foreign foes,  
So that they uttered the word "Liberty!"

Found George the Third their first opponent. Whose  
History was ever stained as his will be

With national and individual woes?  
I grant his household abstinence; I grant  
His neutral virtues, which most monarchs want;

POEMS OF BYRON

XLVI

'I know he was a constant consort, own  
 He was a decent sire, and middling lord  
 All this is much, and most upon a throne,  
 As temperance, if at Apicius' board,  
 Is more than at an anchorite's supper shown  
 I grant him all the kindest can accord,  
 And this was well for him, but not for those  
 Millions who found him what oppression chose

XLVII

'The New World shook him off, the Old yet grows  
 Beneath what he and his prepared, if not  
 Completed he leaves heirs on many thrones  
 To all his vices, without what be got  
 Compassion for him – his tame virtues' drones  
 Who sleep, or despots who have now forgot  
 A lesson which shall be re-taught them, wake  
 Upon the thrones of earth, but let them quake!

XLVIII

'Five millions of the primitive, who hold  
 The faith which makes ye great on earth, implore'd  
 A *part* of that vast *all* they held of old,  
 Freedom to worship – not alone your Lord,  
 Michael, but you, and you, Saint Peter! Cold  
 Must be your souls, if you have not abhorred  
 The foe to Catholic participation  
 In all the license of a Christian nation

XLIX

'True! he allowed them to pray God – but as  
 A consequence of prayer, refused the law  
 Which would have plac'd them upon the same base  
 With those who did not hold the saints in awe'

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

But here Saint Peter started from his place,  
And cried, 'You may the prisoner withdraw:  
Ere heaven shall ope her portals to this Guelph,  
While I am guard, may I be damned myself!

### L

'Sooner will I with Cerberus exchange  
My office (and *his* is no sinecure)  
Than see this royal Bedlam – bigot range  
The azure fields of heaven, of that be sure!'  
'*Cum!*' replied Satan, 'you do well to avenge  
The wrongs he made your satellites endure;  
And if to this exchange you should be given,  
I'll try to coax *on* Cerberus up to heaven.'

### II

Here Michael interposed: 'Good saint! and devil!  
Pray, not so fast; you both outrun discretion.  
Saint Peter! you were wont to be more civil.  
Satan! excuse this warmth of his expression,  
And condescension to the vulgar's level:  
Even saints sometimes forget themselves in session.  
Have you got more to say?' – 'No.' – 'If you please,  
I'll trouble you to call your witnesses.'

### . II

'Then Satan turned and waved his swarthy hand,  
Which stirred with its electric qualities  
Clouds farther off than we can understand,  
Although we find him sometimes in our skies;  
Infernal thunder shook both sea and land  
In all the planets, and hell's batteries  
Let off the artillery, which Milton mentions  
As one of Satan's most sublime inventions.

## POEMS OF BYRON

### III

This was a signal unto such damned souls  
As have the privilege of their damnation  
Extended far beyond the mortal controls  
Of worlds past, present, or to come, no station  
Is theirs particularly in the rolls  
Of hell assigned but where their inclination  
Or business carries them in search of game,  
They may range freely — being damned the same.

### IV

They are proud of this — as very well they may  
It being a sort of knighthood, or gilt key  
Stuck in their louns — or like to entrance  
Up the back stairs — or such free machinery  
I borrow my comparisons from clay,  
Being clay myself — let not those spirits be  
Offended with such base — low likenesses  
We know their posts are nobler far than these.

### V

When the great signal run from heaven to hell  
About ten million times the distance reckoned  
From our sun to its earth, as we can tell  
How much time it takes up — even to a second  
For every ray that travels to dispel  
The fogs of London, through which, dimly beamed,  
The weathercocks are gilt some thrice a year,  
If that the *summer* is not too severe.

### VI

I say that I can tell — 'twas half a minute  
I know the solar beams take up more time  
Ere, picked up for their journey, they begin it,  
But then their telegraph is less sublime,

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

And if they ran a race, they would not win it  
    'Gainst Satan's couriers bound for their own clime.  
The sun takes up some years for every ray  
To reach its goal – the devil not half a day.

### LVII

Upon the verge of space, about the size  
    Of half-a-crown, a little speck appeared  
(I've seen a something like it in the skies  
    In the Aegean, ere a squall); it neared,  
And, growing bigger, took another guise;  
    Like an aërial ship it tacked, and steered,  
Or *was* steered (I am doubtful of the grammar  
Of the last phrase, which makes the stanza stammer;

### LVIII

But take your choice); and then it grew a cloud;  
    And so it was – a cloud of witnesses.  
But such a cloud! No land e'er saw a crowd  
    Of locusts numerous as the heavens saw these;  
They shadowed with their myriads space; their loud  
    And varied cries were like those of wild geese  
(If nations may be likened to a goose),  
And realized the phrase of 'hell broke loose'.

### LIX

Here crashed a sturdy oath of stout John Bull,  
    Who damned away his eyes as heretofore:  
There Paddy brogued 'By Jasus!' 'What's your wull?'  
    The temperate Scot exclaimed: the French ghost swore  
In certain terms I sha'n't translate in full,  
    As the first coachman will; and 'midst the war,  
The voice of Jonathan was heard to express,  
'Our president is going to war, I guess.'

I X

Besides there were the Spaniard, Dutch, and Dane;  
 In short, an universal shoal of shades,  
 From Otaheite's isle to Salisbury Plain,  
 Of all climes and professions, yeas and trades,  
 Ready to swear against the good king's reign,  
 Bitter as clubs in cards are against spades  
 All summoned by this grand 'subpoena', to  
 Try if kings mayn't be damned like me or you

I X I

When Michael saw this host, he first grew pale,  
 As angels can; next, like Italian twilight,  
 He turned all colours — as a peacock's tail,  
 Or sunset streaming through a Gothic skylight  
 In some old abbey, or a trout not stale  
 Or distant lightning on the horizon *by* night,  
 Or a fresh rainbow, or a grand review  
 Of thirty regiments in red, green, and blue

I X II

Then he addressed himself to Satan 'Why  
 My good old friend, for such I deem you, though  
 Our different parties make us fight so shy,  
 I ne'er mistake you for a *personal* foe,  
 Our difference is *political*, and I  
 Trust that, whatever may occur below,  
 You know my great respect for you and this  
 Makes me regret whate'er you do amiss, -

I X III

'Why, my dear Lucifer, would you abuse  
 My call for witnesses? I did not mean  
 That you should half of earth and hell produce;  
 'Tis even superfluous, since two honest, clean,

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

True testimonies are enough: we lose  
Our time, nay, our eternity, between  
The accusation and defence: if we  
Hear both, 'twill stretch our immortality.'

### LXIV

Satan replied, 'To me the matter is  
Indifferent, in a personal point of view:  
I can have fifty better souls than this  
With far less trouble than we have gone through  
Already; and I merely argued his  
Late majesty of Britain's case with you  
Upon a point of form: you may dispose  
Of him; I've kings enough below, God knows!'

### LXV

Thus spoke the Demon (late called 'multifaced'  
By multo-scribbling Southey). 'Then we'll call  
One or two persons of the myriads placed  
Around our congress, and dispense with all  
The rest,' quoth Michael. 'Who may be so graced  
As to speak first? There's choice enough – who shall  
It be?' Then Satan answered, 'There are many;  
But you may choose Jack Wilkes as well as any.'

### LXVI

A merry, cock-eyed, curious-looking sprite  
Upon the instant started from the throng,  
Dressed in a fashion now forgotten quite;  
For all the fashions of the flesh stick long  
By people in the next world; where unite  
All the costumes since Adam's, right or wrong,  
From Eve's fig-leaf down to the petticoat,  
Almost as scanty, of days less remote.

## I X V I I

The spirit looked around upon the crowds  
 Assembled, and exclaimed, 'My friends of all  
 The spheres, we shall catch cold amongst these clouds,  
 So let's to business—why this general call?  
 If those are freeholders I see in shrouds,  
 And 'tis for an election that they bawl,  
 Behold a candidate with unturned coat!  
 Saint Peter, may I count upon your vote?

## I X V I I I

Sir,' replied Michael, 'you mistake, these things  
 Are of a former life, and what we do  
 Above is more august—to judge of kings  
 Is the tribunal met—so now you know  
 'Then I perceive those gentlemen with wings,  
 Said Wilkes, are cherubs—and that soul below  
 Looks much like George the Third, but to my mind  
 A good deal older—Bless me! is he blind?

## I X I X

He is what you behold him—and his doom  
 Depends upon his deeds—the Angel said  
 'If you have aught to arraign in him—the tomb  
 Gives license to the humblest beggar's head  
 To lift itself against the loftiest—Some,  
 Said Wilkes, don't wait to see them lured in lead,  
 'For such a liberty—and I, for one,  
 Have told them what I thought beneath the sun.'

## L X X

'Above the sun repeat then, what thou hast  
 To urge against him,' said the Archangel 'Why,'  
 Replied the spirit, 'since old scores are past,  
 Must I turn evidence? In faith, not I'



THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

Besides, I beat him hollow at the last,  
With all his Lords and Commons. in the sky  
I don't like ripping up old stories, since  
His conduct was but natural in a prince

LXXXI

'Foolish, no doubt, and wicked, to oppress  
A poor unlucky devil without a shilling,  
But then I blame the man himself much less  
Than Bute and Grafton and shall be unwilling  
That so I am punished here for their excess,  
Since they were both damned long ago, and still in  
Their place below for me, I have forgiven,  
And vote his "*habeas corpus*" into heaven'

LXXXII

'Wilkes, said the Devil 'I understand all this;  
You turned to half a courtier ere you died,  
And seem to think it would not be amiss  
To grow a whole one on the other side  
Of Charon's ferry, you forget that *his*  
Reign is concluded what ever be tide,  
He won't be sovereign more you've lost your labour,  
For at the best he will but be your neighbour

LXXXIII

'However, I knew what to think of it,  
When I beheld you in your jesting way,  
Fitting and whispering round about the spit  
Where Belial, upon duty for the day,  
With Fox & Lard was busting William Pitt  
His pupil, I knew what to think, I say  
That fellow even in hell breeds rather ill;  
I'll have him *gagged* - 'twas one of his own bills.

POEMS OF BYRON

LXXIV

'Call Junius!' From the crowd a shadow stalked,  
And at the name there was a general squeeze,  
So that the very ghosts no longer walked  
In comfort, at their own aerial ease,  
But were all rammed, and jammed (but to be balked,  
As we shall see), and jostled hands and knees,  
Like wind compressed and pent within a bladder  
Or like a human colic, which is sadder

LXXV

The shadow came – a tall, thin, grey-haired figure,  
That looked as it had been a shade on earth,  
Quick in its motions, with an air of vigour,  
But nought to mark its breeding or its birth  
Now it waxed little, then again grew bigger,  
With now an air of gloom, or savage mirth,  
But as you gazed upon its features, they  
Changed every instant – to a *hat*, none could say

LXXVI

The more intently the ghosts gazed, the less  
Could they distinguish whose the features were  
The Devil himself seemed puzzled even to guess,  
They varied like a dream – now here, now there,  
And several people swore from out the press,  
They knew him perfectly, and one could swear  
He was his father – upon which another  
Was sure he was his mother's cousin's brother

LXXVII

Another, that he was a duke, or knight,  
An orator, a lawyer, or a priest,  
A nabob, a man-midwife – but the wight  
Mysterious changed his countenance at least

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

As oft as they their minds: though in full sight  
He stood, the puzzle only was increased;  
The man was a phantasmagoria in  
Himself – he was so volatile and thin.

### LXXVIII

The moment that you had pronounced him *one*,  
Presto! his face changed, and he was *another*;  
And when that change was hardly well put on,  
It varied, till I don't think his own mother  
(If that he had a mother) would her son  
Have known, he shifted so from one to t'other;  
Till guessing from a pleasure grew a task,  
At this epistolary 'Iron Mask'.

### LXXIX

For sometimes he like Cerberus would seem –  
'Three gentlemen at once' (as sagely says  
Good Mrs Malaprop); then you might deem  
That he was not even *one*; now many rays  
Were flashing round him; and now a thick steam  
Hid him from sight – like fogs on London days:  
Now Burke, now Tooke, he grew to people's fancies,  
And certes often like Sir Philip Francis.

### LXXX

I've an hypothesis – 'tis quite my own:  
I never let it out till now, for fear  
Of doing people harm about the throne,  
And injuring some minister or peer,  
On whom the stigma might perhaps be blown:  
It is – my gentle public, lend thine ear!  
'Tis that what Junius we are wont to call  
Was *really, truly*, nobody at all.

POEMS OF BYRON

LXXXI

I don't see wherefore letters should not be  
 Written without hands, since we daily view  
 Them written without heads; and books, we see,  
 Are filled as well without the latter too  
 And really till we fix on somebody  
 For certain sure to claim them as his due,  
 Their author, like the Niger's mouth, will bother  
 The world to say if *there* be mouth or author

LXXXII

'And who and what art thou?' the Archangel said  
 'For *that* you may consult my title-page,'  
 Replied this mighty shadow of a shade  
 'If I have kept my secret half an age,  
 I scarce shall tell it now' — 'Canst thou upbraid,  
 Continued Michael, 'George Rex, or allege  
 Aught further?' Junius answered, 'You had better  
 First ask him for *his* answer to my letter

LXXXIII

'My charges upon record will outlast  
 The brass of both his epitaph and tomb'  
 'Repent'st thou not,' said Michael, 'of some past  
 Exaggeration? something which may doom  
 Thyself if false, as him if true? Thou wast  
 Too bitter — is it not so? — in thy gloom  
 Of passion?' — 'Passion!' cried the phantom dim,  
 'I loved my country, and I hated him

LXXXIV

'What I have written, I have written — let  
 The rest be on his head or mine!' So spoke  
 Old '*Nominis Umbra*', and while speaking yet,  
 Away he melted in celestial smoke.

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

Then Satan said to Michael, 'Don't forget  
To call George Washington and John Horne Tooke,  
And Franklin'; – but at this time there was heard  
A cry for room, though not a phantom stirred.

### LXXXV

At length with jostling, elbowing, and the aid  
Of cherubim appointed to that post,  
The devil Asmodeus to the circle made  
His way, and looked as if his journey cost  
Some trouble. When his burden down he laid,  
'What's this?' cried Michael: 'why, 'tis not a ghost?'  
'I know it,' quoth the incubus; 'but he  
Shall be one, if you leave the affair to me.'

### LXXXVI

'Confound the renegado! I have sprained  
My left wing, he's so heavy; one would think  
Some of his works about his neck were chained.  
But to the point; hovering o'er the brink  
Of Skiddaw (where as usual it still rained),  
I saw a taper, far below me, wink,  
And stooping, caught this fellow at a libel  
No less on history than the Holy Bible.

### LXXXVII

'The former is the devil's scripture, and  
The latter yours, good Michael; so the affair  
Belongs to all of us, you understand.  
I snatched him up just as you see him there,  
And brought him off for sentence out of hand.  
I've scarcely been ten minutes in the air –  
At least a quarter it can hardly be:  
I dare say that his wife is still at tea.'

POEMS OF BYRON

LXXXVIII

Here Satan said, 'I know this man of old,  
And have expected him for some time here;  
A sillier fellow you will scarce behold,  
Or more conceited in his petty sphere:  
But surely it was not worth while to fold  
Such trash below your wing, Asmodeus dear:  
We had the poor wretch safe (without being bored  
With carriage) coming of his own accord.

LXXXIX

'But since he's here, let's see what he has done.'  
'Done!' cried Asmodeus, 'he anticipates  
The very business you are now upon,  
And scribbles as if head clerk to the Fates.  
Who knows to what his ribaldry may run,  
When such an ass as this, like Balaam's, prates?'  
'Let's hear,' quoth Michael, 'what he has to say:  
You know we're bound to that in every way.'

XC

Now the bard, glad to get an audience, which  
By no means often was his case below,  
Began to cough, and hawk, and hem, and pitch  
His voice into that awful note of woe  
To all unhappy hearers within reach  
Of poets when the tide of rhyme's in flow;  
But stuck fast with his first hexameter,  
Not one of all whose gouty feet would stir.

XCI

But ere the spavined dactyls could be spurred  
Into recitative, in great dismay,  
Both cherubim and seraphim were heard  
To murmur loudly through their long array;

## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

And Michael rose ere he could get a word  
Of all his foundered verses under way,  
And cried, 'For God's sake, stop, my friend! 'twere best  
*Non Di, non homines* – you know the rest.'

### XCII

A general bustle spread throughout the throng,  
Which seemed to hold all verse in detestation;  
The angels had of course enough of song  
When upon service; and the generation  
Of ghosts had heard too much in life, not long  
Before, to profit by a new occasion;  
The monarch, mute till then, exclaimed, 'What! what!  
*Pye* come again? No more – no more of that!'

### XCIII

The tumult grew; an universal cough  
Convulsed the skies, as during a debate,  
When Castlereagh has been up long enough  
(Before he was first minister of state,  
I mean – the *slaves hear now*); some cried 'Off, off!'  
As at a farce; till, grown quite desperate,  
The Bard Saint Peter prayed to interpose  
(Himself an author) only for his prose.

### XCIV

The varlet was not an ill-favoured knave;  
A good deal like a vulture in the face,  
With a hook nose and a hawk's eye, which gave  
A smart and sharper-looking sort of grace  
To his whole aspect, which, though rather grave,  
Was by no means so ugly as his case;  
But that indeed was hopeless as can be,  
Quite a poetic felony '*de se*'.

XCV

Then Michael blew his trump, and stilled the noise  
 With one still greater, as is yet the mode  
 On earth besides; except some grumbling voice,  
 Which now and then will make a slight inroad  
 Upon decorous silence, few will twice  
 Lift up their lungs when fairly overcrowded;  
 And now the bard could plead his own bad cause,  
 With all the attitudes of self-applause

XCVI

He said— (I only give the heads) — he said,  
 He meant no harm in scribbling; 'twas his way  
 Upon all topics; 'twas, besides, his bread,  
 Of which he buttered both sides; 'twould delay  
 Too long the assembly (he was pleased to dread),  
 And take up rather more time than a day,  
 To name his works — he would but cite a few —  
 'Wat Tyler' — 'Rhymes on Blenheim' — 'Waterloo'.

XCVII

He had written praises of a regicide;  
 He had written praises of all kings whatever;  
 He had written for republics far and wide,  
 And then against them bitterer than ever;  
 For pantisocracy he once had cried  
 Aloud, a scheme less moral than 'twas clever;  
 Then grew a hearty anti-jacobin —  
 Had turned his coat — and would have turned his skin.

XCVIII

He had sung against all battles, and again  
 In their high praise and glory; he had called  
 Reviewing 'the ungentle craft', and then  
 Become as base a critic as e'er crawled —



## THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

Fed, paid, and pampered by the very men  
By whom his muse and morals had been mauled:  
He had written much blank verse, and blanker prose,  
And more of both than any body knows

### XCV

He had written Wesley's life. - here turning round  
To Satan, 'Sir, I'm ready to write yours,  
In two octavo volumes, nicely bound,  
With notes and preface, all that most allures  
The pious purchaser, and there's no ground  
For fear, for I can choose my own reviewers.  
So let me have the proper documents  
That I may add you to my other saints

### c

Satan bowed, and was silent 'Well if you,  
With amiable modesty, decline  
My offer, what says Michael? There are few  
Whose memoirs could be rendered more divine.  
Mine is a pen of all work, not so new  
As it was once, but I would make you shine  
Like your own trumpet. By the way, my own  
Has more of brass in it, and it's as well blown

### CI

'But talking about trumpets, here's my "Vision"!'  
Now you shall judge, all people, ye, you shall  
Judge with my judgment, and by my decision  
Be guided who shall enter heaven or fall  
I settle all these things by intuition,  
Times present, past, to come, heaven, hell, and all,  
Like King Alfonso. When I thus see double,  
I save the Deity some words of trouble.'

POEMS OF BYRON

CII

He ceased, and drew forth an MS. ; and no  
Persuasion on the part of devils, or saints,  
Or angels, now could stop the torrent ; so  
He read the first three lines of the contents ;  
But at the fourth, the whole spiritual show  
Had vanished, with variety of scents,  
Ambrosial and sulphureous, as they sprang,  
Like lightning, off from his ' melodious twang '

CIII

Those grand heroics acted as a spell ;  
The angels stopped their cars and plied their pinions ;  
The devils ran howling, deafened, down to hell ;  
The ghosts fled, gibbering, for their own dominions  
(For 'tis not yet decided where they dwell,  
And I leave every man to his opinions ),  
Michael took refuge in his trump – but, lo !  
His teeth were set on edge, he could not blow !

CIV

Saint Peter, who has hitherto been known  
For an impetuous saint, upraised his keys,  
And at the fifth line knocked the poet down,  
Who fell like Phaeton, but more at ease,  
Into his lake, for there he did not drown ;  
A different web being by the Destinies  
Woven for the Laureate's final wreath, whene'er  
Reform shall happen either here or there

CV

He first sank to the bottom – like his works,  
But soon rose to the surface – like himself ;  
For all corrupted things are buoyed like corks,  
By their own rottenness, light as an elf,

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT

Or wisp that flits o'er a morass: he lurks,  
It may be, still, like dull books on a shelf,  
In his own den, to scrawl some 'Life' or 'Vision',  
As Welborn says – 'the devil turned precisian'.

CVI

As for the rest, to come to the conclusion  
Of this true dream, the telescope is gone  
Which kept my optics free from all delusion,  
And showed me what I in my turn have shown;  
All I saw farther, in the last confusion,  
Was, that King George slipped into heaven for one;  
And when the tumult dwindled to a calm,  
I left him practising the hundredth psalm.

# CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

## A ROMAUNT

### *From Canto I*

#### I

OH, thou! in Hellas deemed of heavenly birth,  
Muse! formed or fabled at the minstrel's will!  
Since shamed full oft by later lyres on earth,  
Mine dares not call thee from thy sacred hill:  
Yet there I've wandered by thy vaunted rill;  
Yes! sighed o'er Delphi's long deserted shrine,  
Where, save that feeble fountain, all is still;  
Nor mote my shell awake the weary Nine  
To grace so plain a tale -- this lowly lay of mine.

#### II

Whilome in Albion's isle there dwelt a youth,  
Who ne in virtue's ways did take delight;  
But spent his days in riot most uncouth,  
And vexed with mirth the drowsy ear of night.  
Ah, me! in sooth he was a shameless wight,  
Sore given to revel and ungodly glee;  
Few earthly things found favour in his sight  
Save concubines and carnal companie,  
And flaunting wassailers of high and low degree.

#### III

CHILDE Harold was he hight: -- but whence his name  
And lineage long, it suits me not say;  
Suffice it, that perchance they were of fame,  
And had been glorious in another day:

## CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

But one sad losel soils a name for aye,  
However mighty in the olden time,  
Nor all that heralds take from coffined clay,  
Nor florid prose, nor homed lies of rhyme,  
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime

### IV

Childe Harold basked him in the noontide sun,  
Disporting there like any other fly,  
Nor deemed before his little day was done  
One blast might chill him into misery  
But long ere scarce a third of his posed by,  
Worse than adversity the Childe befell  
He felt the influences of satiety  
Then loathed he in his native land to dwell,  
Which seemed to him more lone than Iremite's sad cell

For he through Sm's long labyrinth had run,  
Nor made atonement when he did amiss,  
Had sighed to many though he loved but one,  
And that loved one 'twas't could ne'er be his  
Ah, happy she! to scape from him whose kiss  
Had been pollution unto angelic bliss  
Who soon had left her charms for vulgar bliss,  
And spoiled her goodly hands to gild his waste,  
Nor calm domestic peace had ever deigned to taste

### V I

And now Childe Harold was sore sick at heart,  
And from his fellows bacchicals would flee,  
'Tis said, at times the sullen tear would start,  
But pride congealed the drop within his eye

## POEMS OF BYRON

Apart he stalked in joyless reverie,  
And from his native land resolved to go,  
And visit scorching climes beyond the sea,  
With pleasure drugged, he almost longed for woe,  
And e'en for change of scene would seek the shades  
below

### VII

The Child departed from his father's hall  
It was a vast and venerable pile,  
So old, it seemed only not to fall,  
Yet strength was pillared in each missy aisle  
Monastic dome! condemned to uses vile!  
Where superstition once had made her den  
Now Paphian girls were known to sing and smile,  
And monks might deem their time was come agen,  
If ancient tales say true, nor wrong these holy men

### VIII

Yet oft-times in his maddest mirthful mood  
Strange pangs would flash along Child Harold's brow,  
As if the memory of some deadly feud  
Or disappointed passion lurked below  
But this none knew, nor highly cared to know,  
For his was not that open, artless soul  
That feels relief by bidding sorrow flow,  
Nor sought he friend to counsel or condole,  
Whate'er this grief mote be, which he could not control.

### IX

And none did love him! — though to hall and bower  
He gathered revellers from far and near,  
He knew them flatterers of the festal hour,  
The heartless parasites of present cheer.

## CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

Yea! none did love him – not his lemans dear –  
But pomp and power alone are woman's care,  
And where these are light Eros finds a feere;  
Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare,  
And Mammon wins his way where Seraphs might  
despair.

### X

Childe Harold had a mother – not forgot,  
Though parting from that mother he did shun;  
A sister whom he loved, but saw her not  
Before his weary pilgrimage begun  
If friends he had, he bade adieu to none.  
Yet deem not thence his breast a breast of steel –  
Ye, who have known what 'tis to dote upon  
A few dear objects, will in sadness feel  
Such partings break the heart they fondly hope to heal.

### XI

His house, his home, his heritage, his lands,  
The laughing dames in whom he did delight,  
Whose large blue eyes, fair locks, and snowy hands,  
Might shake the saintship of an anchorite,  
And long had fed his youthful appetite,  
His goblets brimmed with every costly wine,  
And all that mote to luxury invite,  
Without a sigh, he left to cross the brine,  
And traverse Paynim shores, and pass Earth's central  
line.

### XII

The sails were filled, and fair the light winds blew,  
As glad to waft him from his native home;  
And fast the white rocks faded from his view,  
And soon were lost in circumambient foam:

POEMS OF BYRON

And then, it may be, of his wish to roam  
Repented he, but in his bosom slept  
The silent thought, nor from his lips did come  
One word of wail, whilst others sate and wept,  
And to the reckless gales unmanly moaning kept.

XIII

But when the sun was sinking in the sea  
He seized his harp, which he at times could string,  
And strike, albeit with untaught melody,  
When deemed he no stranger ear was listening  
And now his fingers o'er it he did fling,  
And tuned his farewell in the dim twilight  
While flew the vessel on her snowy wing,  
And fleeting shores receded from his sight,  
Thus to the elements he poured his last 'Good Night'

'Adieu, adieu! my native shore  
Fades o'er the waters blue,  
The night-winds sigh the breakers roar,  
And shrills the wild sea-mew  
Yon sun that sets upon the sea  
We follow in his flight,  
Farewell awhile to him and thee,  
My native land—Good Night!

'A few short hours and he will rise  
To give the morrow birth;  
And I shall hail the morn and skies,  
But not my mother earth  
Deserted is my own good hall,  
Its hearth is desolate;  
Wild weeds are gathering on the wall;  
My dog howls at the gate.



CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

'Come hither, hither, my little page!

Why dost thou weep and wail?

Or dost thou dread the billows' rage,

Or tremble at the gale?

But dash the tear-drop from thine eye;

Our ship is swift and strong:

Our fleetest falcon scarce can fly

More merrily along.'

'Let winds be shrill, let waves roll high,

I fear not wave nor wind:

Yet marvel not, Sir Childe, that I

Am sorrowful in mind;

For I have from my father gone,

A mother whom I love,

And have no friend, save these alone,

But thee - and One above.

'My father blessed me fervently,

Yet did not much complain;

But sorely will my mother sigh

'Till I come back again.' --

'Enough, enough, my little lad'

Such tears become thine eye;

If I thy guileless bosom had,

Mine own would not be dry.

'Come hither, hither, my staunch yeoman,

Why dost thou look so pale?

Or dost thou dread a French foeman?

Or shiver at the gale?' -

'Deemest thou I tremble for my life?

Sir Childe, I'm not so weak;

But thinking on an absent wife

Will blanch a faithful cheek.

POEMS OF BYRON

'My spouse and boys dwell near thy hall,  
Along the bordering lake,  
And when they on their father call,  
What answer shall she make?' —  
'Enough, enough, my yeoman good,  
Thy grief let none gainsay;  
But I, who am of lighter mood,  
Will laugh to flee away.

'For who would trust the seeming sighs  
Of wife or paramour?  
Fresh feres will dry the bright blue eyes  
We late saw streaming o'er.  
For pleasures past I do not grieve,  
Nor perils gathering near;  
My greatest grief is that I leave  
No thing that claims a tear.

'And now I'm in the world alone,  
Upon the wide, wide sea:  
But why should I for others groan,  
When none will sigh for me?  
Perchance my dog will whine in vain,  
Till fed by stranger hands;  
But long ere I come back again  
He'd tear me where he stands.

'With thee, my bark, I'll swiftly go  
Athwart the foaming brine;  
Nor care what land thou bear'st me to,  
So not again to mine.  
Welcome, welcome, ye dark-blue waves!  
And when you fail my sight,  
Welcome, ye deserts, and ye caves!  
My native land — Good Night!' ...

*From Canto III*

XXI

There was a sound of revelry by night,  
And Belgium's capital had gathered then  
Her Beauty and her Chivalry - and bright  
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;  
A throng and hearts beat happily; and when  
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,  
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,  
And all went merry as a marriage bell;  
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!

XXII

Did ye not hear it? - No; 'twas but the wind,  
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;  
On with the dance! let joy be unconfined;  
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet  
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet -  
But, hark! - that heavy sound breaks in once more,  
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;  
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before!  
Arm! arm! it is - it is - the cannon's opening roar!

XXIII

Within a windowed niche of that high hall  
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain; he did hear  
That sound the first amidst the festival,  
And caught its tone with death's prophetic ear;  
And when they smiled because he deemed it near,

POEMS OF BYRON

His heart more truly knew that peal too well  
Which stretched his father on a bloody bier,  
And roused the vengeance blood alone could quell:  
He rushed into the field, and, foremost fighting, fell.

XXIV

Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro,  
And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress,  
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour ago  
Blushed at the praise of their own loveliness;  
And there were sudden partings, such as press  
The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs  
Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess  
If ever more should meet those mutual eyes,  
Since upon night so sweet such awful morn could rise!

XXV

And there was mounting in hot haste – the steed,  
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,  
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,  
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war,  
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;  
And near, the beat of the alarming drum  
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star;  
While thronged the citizens with terror dumb,  
Or whispering with white lips – ‘The foe! They come!  
they come!’

XXVI

And wild and high the ‘Cameron’s gathering’ rose!  
The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn’s hills  
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes: –  
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills,

# CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

Savage and shrill! But with the breath which fills  
 Then mountain-pipe, so fill the mountancers  
 With the fierce native darning which instils  
 The stirring memory of a thousand years,  
 And I vint's, Donald's fane rings in each clansman's ears!

## XXXII

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,  
 Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,  
 One might almost imagine her green leaves,  
 Over the unburning grave, 'tis  
 Ere evening to be trodden like the grass  
 Which now beneath them, but above shall grow  
 In its next vintage when this fiery mass  
 Of living valour, rolling on the foe,  
 And burning with high hope shall moulder cold and low

## XXXIII

Last noon behold them full of lusty life  
 Last eve in beauty's circle proudly gay  
 The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife,  
 The morn the marshalling in arms, the day  
 Battle's magnificently stern array!  
 The thunder clouds close over it which when rent  
 The earth is covered thick with her clay,  
 Which her own clay shall cover heaped and pent,  
 Rider and horse, friend foe, in one red burial blent!

## CXIII

I have not loved the world, nor the world me,  
 I have not fluttered its rank breath, nor bowed  
 To its idolatries a patient knee,  
 Nor comed my cheek to smiles, – nor cried aloud

In worship of an echo; in the crowd  
They could not deem me one of such I stood  
Among them, but not of them – in a shroud  
Of thoughts which were not their thoughts, and still could,  
Had I not filed my mind, which thus itself subdued

C XIV

I have not loved the world, nor the world me,  
But let us part fair foes, I do believe,  
Though I have found them not, that there may be  
Words which are things, hopes which will not deceive,  
And virtues which are merciful, nor weave  
Snarcs for the failing I would also deem  
O'er others' griefs that some sincerely grieve,  
That two, or one, are almost what they seem, –  
That goodness is no name, and happiness no dream

*From Canto IV*

I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs,  
A palace and a prison on each hand  
I saw from out the wave her structures rise  
As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand  
A thousand years their cloudy wings expand  
Around me, and a dying glory smiles  
O'er the far times, when many a subject land  
Looked to the wingéd Lion's marble piles,  
Where Venice sate in state, throned on her hundred isles!

II

She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean,  
Rising with her tiara of proud towers  
At airy distance, with majestic motion,  
A ruler of the waters and their powers

### CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

And such she was; — her daughters had their dowers  
From spoils of nations, and the exhaustless East  
Poured in her lap all gems in sparkling showers  
In purple was she robed, and of her feast  
Monarchs partook, and deemed their dignity increased

#### III

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,  
And silent rows the songless gondolier  
Her palaces are crumbling to the shore,  
And music meets not always now the ear  
Those days are gone — the beauty still is here  
States fall, arts fade — but nature doth not die,  
Nor yet forget how Venice once was dear,  
The pleasant place of all festivity,  
The revel of the earth — the masque of Italy!

#### IV

But unto us she hath a spell beyond  
Her name in story, and her long array  
Of mighty shadows, whose dim forms despond  
Above the Dogeless city's vanished sway,  
Ours is a trophy which will not decay  
With the Rialto, St Mark and the Moor,  
And Pierre, can not be swept or worn away —  
The keystones of the arch! though all were o'er,  
If our people were the solitary shore

#### VI

The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord,  
And annual marriage now no more renewed,  
The Bucentaur lies rotting unrestored,  
Neglected garment of her widowhood!

POEMS OF BYRON

St Mark yet sees his Lion where he stood  
Stand, but in mockery of his withered power,  
Over the proud place where an Emperor sued,  
And monarchs gazed and envied in the hour  
When Venice was a queen with an unequalled dower

XII

The Suabian sued, and now the Austrian reigns –  
An Emperor tamples where an Emperor knelt,  
Kingdoms are drunk to provinces, and chains  
Clank over sceptred cities – nations melt  
From power's high pinnacle, when they have felt  
The sunshine for a while, and downward go  
Like lawine loosened from the mountain's belt,  
Oh for one hour of blind old Dandolo!  
Th' octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe

XIII

Before St Mark still glow his steeds of brass,  
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun,  
But is not Doria's menace come to pass?  
Are they not bridled? Venice, lost and won,  
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,  
Sinks, like a sea-weed, unto whence she rose!  
Better be whelmed beneath the waves, and shun,  
Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes,  
From whom submission wings an infamous repose

XIV

In youth she was all glory – a new Tyre –  
Her very by-word sprung from victory,  
The 'Planter of the Lion', which through fire  
And blood she bore o'er subject earth and sea;



CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

Though making many slaves, herself still free,  
And Europe's bulwark 'gainst the Ottonite;  
Witness Troy's rival, Candia! Vouch it, ye  
Immortal waves that saw Lepanto's fight!  
For ye are names no time nor tyranny can blight.

XV

Statues of glass — all shivered — the long file  
Of her dead Doges are declined to dust;  
But where they dwelt, the vast and sumptuous pile  
Bespeaks the pageant of their splendid trust;  
Their sceptre broken, and their sword in rust,  
Have yielded to the stranger: empty halls,  
Thin streets, and foreign aspects, such as must  
Too oft remind her who and what enthral,  
Have flung a desolate cloud o'er Venice' lovely walls.

XVI

When Athens' armies fell at Syracuse,  
And fettered thousands bore the yoke of war,  
Redemption rose up in the Attic Muse,  
Her voice their only ransom from afar:  
See! as they chant the tragic hymn, the car  
Of the o'ermastered victor stops, the reins  
Fall from his hands — his idle scimitar  
Starts from its belt — he rends his captive's chains,  
And bids him thank the bard for freedom and his strains.

XVII

Thus, Venice! if no stronger claim were thine,  
Were all thy proud historic deeds forgot —  
Thy choral memory of the Bard divine,  
Thy love of Tasso, should have cut the knot

POEMS OF BYRON

Which ties thee to thy tyrants; and thy lot  
Is shameful to the nations – most of all,  
Albion! to thee: the Ocean queen should not  
Abandon Ocean's children; in the fall  
Of Venice think of thine, despite thy watery wall

XXVI

I loved her from my boyhood – she to me  
Was as a fairy city of the heart,  
Rising like water-columns from the sea –  
Of joy the sojourn, and of wealth the mart,  
And Otway, Radcliffe, Schiller, Shakespeare's art,  
Had stamped her image in me, and even so,  
Although I found her thus, we did not part,  
Perchance even dearer in her day of woe,  
Than when she was a boast, a marvel, and a show

XXVI

The commonwealth of kings – the men of Rome!  
And even since, and now, fair Italy!  
Thou art the garden of the world, the home  
Of all art yields, and nature can decree;  
Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?  
Thy very weeds are beautiful – thy waste  
More rich than other climes fertility;  
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced  
With an immaculate charm which cannot be defaced

XXVII

The moon is up, and yet it is not night –  
Sunset divides the sky with her – a sea  
Of glory streams along the Alpine height  
Of blue Friuli's mountains; Heaven is free

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

From clouds, but of all colours seems to be  
Melted to one vast Iris of the west,  
Where the day joins the past eternity;  
While, on the other hand, meek Dian's crest  
Floats through the azure air – an island of the blest!

XXVIII

A single star is at her side, and reigns  
With her o'er half the lovely heaven; but still  
Yon sunny sea heaves brightly, and remains  
Paled o'er the peak of the far Rhaetian hill,  
As day and night contending were, until  
Nature reclaimed her order: – gently flows  
The deep-dyed Brenta, where their hues instil  
The odorous purple of a new-born rose,  
Which streams upon her stream, and glassed within it  
glows,

XXIX

Filled with the face of heaven, which, from afar,  
Comes down upon the waters! all its hues,  
From the rich sunset to the rising star,  
Their magical variety diffuse:  
And now they change – a paler shadow strews  
Its mantle o'er the mountains; parting day  
Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues  
With a new colour as it gasps away,  
The last still loveliest, till – 'tis gone – and all is grey.

XXX

There is a tomb in Arqua; – reared in air,  
Pillared in their sarcophagus, repose  
The bones of Laura's lover: here repair  
Many familiar with his well-sung woes,

POEMS OF BYRON

The pilgrims of his genius. He arose  
To raise a language, and his land reclaim  
From the dull yoke of her barbaric foes:  
Watering the tree which bears his lady's name  
With his melodious tears, he gave himself to fame.

XXXI

They keep his dust in Arqua, where he died –  
The mountain-village where his latter days  
Went down the vale of years; and 'tis their pride –  
An honest pride – and let it be their praise,  
To offer to the passing stranger's gaze  
His mansion and his sepulchre – both plain  
And venerably simple -- such as raise  
A feeling more accordant with his strain  
Than if a pyramid formed his monumental fame.

XXXII

And the soft quiet hamlet where he dwelt  
Is one of that complexion which seems made  
For those who their mortality have felt,  
And sought a refuge from their hopes decayed  
In the deep umbrage of a green hill's shade,  
Which shows a distant prospect far away  
Of busy cities, now in vain displayed,  
For they can lure no further; and the ray  
Of a bright sun can make sufficient holiday,

XXXIII

Developing the mountains, leaves, and flowers,  
And shining in the brawling brook, where-by,  
Clear as its current, glide the sauntering hours  
With a calm languor, which, though to the eye

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

Idlesse it seem, hath its morality –  
If from society we learn to live,  
'Tis solitude should teach us how to die;  
It hath no flatterers: vanity can give  
No hollow aid; alone - man with his God must strive:

XXXIV

O, it may be, with demons, who impair  
The strength of better thoughts, and seek their prey  
In melancholy bosoms – such as were  
Of a sickly texture from their earliest day,  
And loved to dwell in darkness and dismay  
Deeming themselves predestined to a doom  
Which is not of the pangs that pass away;  
Making the sun like blood, the earth a tomb,  
The tomb a hell, and hell itself a murkier gloom.

XXXV

Ferrara! in thy wide and grass-grown streets,  
Whose symmetry was not for solitude,  
There seems as 'twere a curse upon the seats  
Of former sovereigns, and the antique brood  
Of Este, which for many an age made good  
Its strength within thy walls, and was of yore  
Patron or Tyrant, as the changing mood  
Of petty power impelled, of those who wore  
The wreath which Dante's brow alone had worn before.

XLII

Italia! oh Italia! thou who hast  
The fatal gift of beauty, which became  
A funeral dower of present woes and past –  
On thy sweet brow is sorrow ploughed by shame,

POEMS OF BYRON

And annals graved in characters of flame.  
Oh, God! that thou wert in thy nakedness  
Less lovely or more powerful, and couldst claim  
Thy right, and awe the robbers back, who press  
To shed thy blood, and drink the tears of thy distress;

XLIII

Then might'st thou more appal – or, less desired,  
Be homely and be peaceful, undeplord  
For thy destructive charms; then, still untired,  
Would not be seen the armed torrents poured  
Down the deep Alps; nor would the hostile horde  
Of many-nationed spoilers from the Po  
Quaff blood and water; nor the stranger's sword  
Be thy sad weapon of defence – and so,  
Victor or vanquished, thou the slave of friend or foe.

XLIV

Wandering in youth, I traced the path of him,  
The Roman friend of Rome's least-mortal mind,  
The friend of Tully: as my bark did skim  
The bright blue waters with a fanning wind,  
Came Megara before me, and behind  
Aegina lay, Piraeus on the right,  
And Corinth on the left; I lay reclined  
Along the prow, and saw all these unite  
In ruin, even as he had seen the desolate sight;

XLV

For Time hath not rebuilt them, but upreared  
Barbaric dwellings on their shattered site,  
Which only make more mourned and more endeared  
The few last rays of their far-scattered light,

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

And the crushed relics of their vanished might.  
The Roman saw these tombs in his own age,  
These sepulchres of cities, which excite  
Sad wonder, and his yet surviving page  
The moral lesson bears, drawn from such pilgrimage.

X L V I

That page is now before me, and on mine  
*His* country's ruin added to the mass  
Of perished states he mourned in their decline,  
And ! in desolation: all that *was*  
Of then destruction *is*; and now, alas!  
Rome – Rome imperial, bows her to the storm,  
In the same dust and blackness, and we pass  
The skeleton of her Titanic form,  
Wrecks of another world, whose ashes still are warm

X I V I I

Yet, Italy! through every other land  
Thy wrongs should ring, and shall, from side to side;  
Mother of Arts! as once of Arms! thy hand  
Was then our guardian, and is still our guide;  
Parent of our religion! whom the wide  
Nations have knelt to for the keys of Heaven!  
Europe, repentant of her parricide,  
Shall yet redeem thee, and, all backward driven,  
Roll the barbarian tide, and sue to be forgiven.. .

L X X V I I I

Oh Rome! my country! city of the soul!  
The orphans of the heart must turn to thee,  
Lone mother of dead empires! and control  
In their shut breasts their petty misery.

POEMS OF BYRON

What are our woes and sufferance? Come and see  
The cypress, hear the owl, and plod your way  
O'er steps of broken thrones and temples, ye!  
Whose agonies are evils of a day —  
A world is at our feet as fragile as our clay

LXXXIX

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,  
Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe,  
An empty urn within her withered hands,  
Whose holy dust was scattered long ago,  
The Scipios' tomb contains no ashes now  
The very sepulchres lie tenantless  
Of their heroic dwellers dost thou flow  
Old Iber! through a marble wilderness?  
Rise, with thy yellow waves and mantle her distress

LXXX

The Goth, the Christian time, war, flood and fire,  
Have dealt upon the seven-hilled city's pride  
She saw her glories star by star expire,  
And up the steep barbarian monarchs ride,  
Where the sun climbed the Capitol, far and wide  
Temple and tower went down nor left a trace  
Chaos of ruins! who shall trace the void,  
O'er the dim fragments cast a lunatic light  
And say, 'here was, or is,' where all is doubly night?

LXXXI

The double night of ages, and of her,  
Night's daughter, Ignorance, hath wrapt and wrap  
All round us, we but feel our way to cri  
The ocean hath his chart, the stars their map,



CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

And Knowledge spreads them on her ample lap;  
But Rome is as the desert, where we steer  
Stumbling o'er recollections; now we clap  
Our hands, and cry 'Eureka!' it is clear –  
When but some false mirage of ruin rises near.

LXXXII

Alas! the lofty city! and alas!  
The trebly hundred triumphs! and the day  
When Brutus made the dagger's edge surpass  
The conqueror's sword in bearing fame away!  
Alas, for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay,  
And Livy's pictured page! – but these shall be  
Her resurrection; all beside – decay  
Alas, for earth, for never shall we see  
That brightness in her eye she bore when Rome was free!...

LXXXI

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquered be,  
And Freedom find no champion and no child  
Such as Columbia saw arise when she  
Sprung forth a Pallas, armed and undefiled?  
Or must such minds be nourished in the wild,  
Deep in the unpruned forest, 'midst the roar  
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled  
On infant Washington? Has earth no more  
Such seeds within her breast, or Europe no such shore?

LXXXVII

But France got drunk with blood to vomit crime,  
And fatal have her Saturnalia been  
To Freedom's cause, in every age and clime;  
Because the deadly days which we have seen,

POEMS OF BYRON

And vile Ambition, that built up between  
Man and his hopes an adamant wall,  
And the base pageant list upon the scene,  
Are grown the pretext for the eternal thral  
Which nips life's tree, and dooms man's worst – his second  
fall

XC VIII

Yet, Freedom! yet thy banner, torn, but flying  
Streams like the thunder-storm *against* the wind,  
Thy trumpet voice though broken now and dying,  
The loudest still the tempest leaves behind,  
Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the mind,  
Chopped by the axe, looks rough and little worth  
But the sap lists, and still the seed we find  
Sown deep, even in the bosom of the North  
So shall a better spring less bitter fruit bring forth

CVII

Cypress and ivy, weed and wallflower grown  
Matted and massed together, hillocks heaped  
On what were chambers, arch crushed, column strown  
In fragments, choked up vaults, and frescoes steeped  
In subterranean damps, where the owl peeped,  
Deeming it midnight – temples, baths, or halls?  
Pronounce who can for all that Learning reaped  
From her research hath been, that these are walls –  
Behold the Imperial Mount! 'tis thus the mighty falls

CVIII

There is the moral of all human tales,  
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past,  
First Freedom, and then Glory – when that fails,  
Wealth, vice, corruption, – barbarism at last

# CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

And History, with all her volumes vast,  
Hath but *one* page, – 'tis better written here,  
Where gorgeous Tyranny hath thus amassed  
All treasures, all delights, that eye or ear,  
Heart, soul could seek, tongue ask – away with words!  
draw near,

## CIX

Admire, exult – despise – laugh, weep, – for here  
There is such matter for all feeling: – Man!  
'Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear,  
Anges and realms are crowded in this span,  
'This mountain, whose obliterated plan  
The pyramid of empires pinnacled,  
Of Glory's gewgaws shining in the van  
Till the sun's rays with added flame were filled!  
Where are its golden roofs? Where those who dared to  
build?

## CX

'Tully was not so eloquent as thou,  
'Thou nameless column with the buried base!  
What are the laurels of the Caesar's brow?  
Crown me with ivy from his dwelling-place.  
Whose arch or pillar meets me in the face,  
'Titus or Trajan's? No – 'tis that of Time:  
Triumph, arch, pillar, all he doth displace  
Scoffing; and apostolic statues climb  
To crush the imperial urn, whose ashes slept sublime,

## CXI

Buried in air, the deep blue sky of Rome,  
And looking to the stars: they had contained  
A spirit which with these would find a home,  
The last of those who o'er the whole earth reigned,

POEMS OF BYRON

The Roman globe, for after, none sustained,  
But yielded back his conquests — he was more  
Than a mere Alexander, and, unstained  
With household blood and wine, serenely wore  
His sovereign virtues — still we Trajan's name adore

CXXVIII

Arches on arches! as it were that Rome,  
Collecting the chief trophies of her line,  
Would build up all her triumphs in one dome,  
Her Coliseum stands — the moonbeams shine  
As 'twere its natural torches, for divine  
Should be the light which streams here, to illumine  
This long-explored but still exhaustless mine  
Of contemplation, and the azure gloom  
Of an Italian night, where the deep skies assume

CXXIX

Hues which have words, and speak to ye of heaven,  
Floats o'er this vast and wondrous monument,  
And shadows forth its glory — There is given  
Unto the things of earth, which Time hath bent,  
A spirit's feeling, and where he hath lent  
His hand, but broke his scythe, there is a power  
And magic in the ruined battlement,  
For which the palace of the present hour  
Must yield its pomp, and wait till ages are its dower

CXXXIX

And here the buzz of eager nations ran,  
In murmured pity, or loud-roared applause,  
As man was slaughtered by his fellow man  
And wherefore slaughtered? wherefore, but because

CILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

Such were the bloody Circus' genial laws,  
And the imperial pleasure. – Wherefore not?  
What matters where we fall to fill the maws  
Of worms – on battle-plains or listed spot?  
Both are but theatres where the chief actors rot.

CXL

I see before me the Gladiator lie:  
He leans upon his hand – his manly brow  
Consents to death, but conquers agony,  
And his drooped head sinks gradually low –  
And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow  
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,  
Like the first of a thunder-shower; and now  
The arena swims around him – he is gone,  
Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hailed the wretch who  
won.

CXLI

He heard it, but he heeded not – his eyes  
Were with his heart, and that was far away;  
He recked not of the life he lost nor prize,  
But where his rude hut by the Danube lay,  
*There* were his young barbarians all at play,  
*There* was their Dacian mother – he, their sire,  
Butchered to make a Roman holiday –  
All this rushed with his blood – Shall he expire  
And unavenged? – Arise! ye Goths, and glut your ire!

CXLII

But here, where murder breathed her bloody steam;  
And here, where buzzing nations choked the ways,  
And roared or murmured like a mountain stream  
Dashing or winding as its torrent strays;

POEMS OF BYRON

Here, where the Roman million's blame or praise  
 "Was death or life, the playthings of a crowd,  
 My voice sounds much – and fall the stars' faint rays  
 On the arena void – seats crushed – walls bowed –  
 And galleries, where my steps seem echoes strangely loud

CXIII

A ruin – yet what ruin! from its mass  
 Walls, palaces, half-cities, have been reared  
 Yet oft the enormous skeleton ye pass,  
 And marvel where the spoil could have appeared  
 Hath it indeed been plundered or but eluded?  
 Alas! developed, opens the decay,  
 When the colossal fabric's form is neared  
 It will not bear the brightness of the day,  
 Which streams too much on all years, min, have left away

CXIV

But when the rising moon begins to climb  
 Its topmost arch, and gently pauses there,  
 When the stars twinkle through the loops of time,  
 And the low night-breeze waves along the air  
 The garland-foucst, which the grey walls wear,  
 Like laurels on the bald first Caesar's head,  
 When the light shines serene but doth not glare,  
 Then in this magic circle raise the dead  
 Heroes have trod this spot – 'tis on their dust ye tread

CXLV

'While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand,  
 'When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall,  
 'And when Rome falls – the World' From our own land  
 Thus spake the pilgrims o'er this mighty wall

CHILDF HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

In Saxon times, which we are wont to call  
Ancient, and these three mortal things are still  
On their foundations, and unaltered all,  
Rome and her ruin past redemption's skill,  
The World, the same wide den — of thieves, or what  
ye will

CXXXV

But I forget — My Pilgrim's shrine is won  
And he and I must part — so let it be  
His task and mine alike are nearly done,  
Yet one more let us look upon the sea  
The midland ocean breaks on him and me  
And from the Alban Mount we now behold  
Our friend of youth, that ocean, which when we  
Beheld it last by Calpe's rock unfold  
Those waves, we followed on till the dark Luxine rolled

CXXXVI

Upon the blue Symplegades, long years  
Long, though not very many, since have done  
Their work on both, some suffering and some tears  
Have left us nearly where we had begun  
Yet not in vain our mortal race hath run  
We have had our reward — and 'tis here  
That we can yet feel gladdened by the sun  
And reap from earth, sea, joy almost as do  
As if there were no man to trouble what is clear

CXXXVII

Oh! that the desert were my dwelling-place,  
With one fair spirit for my minister,  
That I might all forget the human race,  
And, hating no one, love but only her!

POEMS OF BYRON

Ye elements! – in whose ennobling stir  
I feel myself exalted – can ye not  
Accord me such a being? Do I err  
In deeming such inhabit many a spot?  
Though with them to converse can rarely be our lot.

C L X X V I I I

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,  
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,  
There is society, where none intrudes,  
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.  
I love not Man the less, but Nature more,  
From these our interviews, in which I steal  
From all I may be, or have been before,  
To mingle with the universe, and feel  
What I can ne'er express, yet can not all conceal.

C I X X I X

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean – roll!  
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;  
Man marks the earth with ruin – his control  
Stops with the shore; – upon the watery plain  
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain  
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,  
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,  
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,  
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown.

C L X X X

His steps are not upon thy paths, – thy fields  
Are not a spoil for him, – thou dost arise  
And shake him from thee; the vile strength he wields  
For earth's destruction thou dost all despise,



# CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

Spurning him from thy bosom to the skies,  
And sendest him, shivering in thy playful spray  
And howling, to his Gods, where haply lies  
His petty hope in some near port or bay,  
And dashest him again to earth — there let him lay

## CXXXIX

And I have loved thee, Ocean! and my joy  
Of youthful sport was on thy breast to be  
Borne like thy bubbles, onward from a boy  
I watched with thy breakers — they to me  
Were a delight — and in the freshening sea  
Made them a terror — 'twas a pleasing fear  
For I was as a child of thee —  
And trusted to thy billows full and free,  
And Iud my hand upon thy mane — as I do here

## CXXXX

My task is done — my song hath ceased — my theme  
Has died into an echo — it is fit  
The spell should break of this protracted dream  
The torch shall be extinguished which hath lit  
My midnight lamp — and what is writ, is writ, —  
Would it were worthier! but I am not now  
That which I have been — and my visions flit  
Less palpably before me — and the glow  
Which in my spirit dwelt is fluttering, faint, and low

## CXXXVI

Farewell! a word that must be, and hath been —  
A sound which makes us linger, — yet — farewell!  
Ye! who have traced the Pilgrim to the scene  
Which is his last, if in your memories dwell

POEMS OF BYRON

A thought which once was his, if on ye swell  
A single recollection, not in vain  
He wore his sandal-shoon, and scallop-shell;  
Farewell ! with *him* alone may rest the pain,  
If such there were – with *you*, the moral of his strain !

# DON JUAN

## FROM THE DEDICATION

*"Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous there shall be  
no more Cakes and Ale?—Yes by Saint Anne and Ginger  
shall be hot i' the mouth too!"*

SHAKESPEARE, *Twelfth Night, or What You Will*

### I

BOY! SO! WHY! You're a poet—Poet laureate,  
And representative of all the race  
Although 'tis true that you turned out a lory at  
Last, — yours has lately been a common case, —  
And now, my Epic Renegade! what are ye at?  
With all the Jacks, in and out of place?  
A nest of tuneful persons, to my eye  
Like 'four and twenty blackbirds in a pye,

### II

'Which pye being opened they began to sing,'  
(This old song and new simile holds good),  
'A dainty dish to set before the King  
Or Regent, who admires such kind of food, —  
And Coleridge, too, has lately taken wing  
But like a hawk encumbered with his hood,  
Explaining metaphysics to the nation  
I wish he would explain his Explanation.

### III

You, Boy! are rather insolent, you know,  
At being disappointed in your wish  
To supersede all warblers here below,  
And be the only blackbird in the dish,

POEMS OF BYRON

And then you overstrain yourself, or so,  
And tumble downward like the flying fish  
Gasping on deck, because you soar too high, Bob  
And fall, for lack of moisture quite a-dry, Bob!

IV

And Wordsworth, in a rather long Discussion,  
(I think the quarto holds five hundred pages),  
Has given a sample from the vasty version  
Of his new system to perplex the sages  
His poetry – at least by his assertion,  
And may appear so when the dog-star rages –  
And he who understands it would be able  
To add a story to the Tower of Babel

V

You – Gentlemen! by dint of long seclusion  
From better company, have kept your own  
At Keswick, and, through still continued fusion  
Of one another's minds, at last have grown  
To deem it a most logical conclusion,  
That Poesy has wreaths for you alone  
There is a narrowness in such a notion,  
Which makes me wish you'd change your lakes for ocean

VI

I would not imitate the petty thought,  
Nor coin my self-love to so base a vice,  
For all the glory your conversion brought  
Since gold alone should not have been its price  
You have your salary, wasn't for that you wrought?  
And Wordsworth has his place in the Exercise  
You're shabby fellows – true – but poets still,  
And duly seated on the Immortal Hill

## DON JUAN

### VII

Your bays may hide the baldness of your brows –  
Perhaps some virtuous blushes, – let them go –  
To you I envy neither fruit nor bo'ighs –  
And for the fame you would engross below,  
The field is universal, and allows  
Scope to all such as feel the inherent glow  
Scott, Rogers, Campbell Moore, and Crabbe, will try  
Gainst you the question with posterity

### VIII

I for me, who, wandering with pedestrian Muses,  
Contend not with you on the winged steed,  
I wish your fate may yield ye, when she chooses,  
The time you envy, and the skill you need,  
And, recollect, a poet nothing loses  
In giving to his brethren their full meed  
Of merit and complaint of present days  
Is not the certain path to future praise

### *From Canto 7*

#### I

I want a hero – an uncommon want,  
When every year and month sends forth a new one,  
Till, after cloying the gazettes with cant,  
The age discovers he is not the true one  
Of such as these I should not care to vaunt,  
I'll therefore take our ancient friend Don Juan –  
We all have seen him, in the pantomime,  
Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time

POEMS OF BYRON

II

Vernon, the butcher Cumberland, Wolfe, Hawke,  
Prince Ferdinand, Granby, Burgoyne, Keppel, Howe,  
Evil and good, have had their tithe of talk,  
And filled their sign-posts then, like Wellesley now;  
Each in their turn like Banquo's monarchs stalk,  
Followers of fame, 'nine farrow' of that sow:  
France, too, had Buonaparté and Dumourier  
Recorded in the *Moniteur* and *Courier*

III

Barnave, Brissot, Condorcet, Mirabeau,  
Petion, Cloodt, Danton, Marat, La Fayette,  
Were French, and famous people, as we know,  
And there were others, scarce forgotten yet,  
Joubert, Hoche, Marceau, Lannes, Desaix, Moreau,  
With many of the military set,  
Exceedingly remarkable at times,  
But not at all adapted to my rhymes

IV

Nelson was once Britannia's god of war,  
And still should be so, but the tide is turned,  
There's no more to be said of Trafalgar,  
'Tis with our hero quietly inurned,  
Because the army's grown more popular,  
At which the naval people are concerned,  
Besides, the prince is all for the land-service,  
Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis.

V

Brave men were living before Agamemnon  
And since, exceeding valorous and sage,  
A good deal like him too, though quite the same none;  
But then they shone not on the poet's page,

## DON JUAN

And so have been forgotten: – I condemn none,  
But can't find any in the present age  
Fit for my poem (that is, for my new one);  
So, as I said, I'll take my friend Don Juan.

### VI

Most epic poets plunge *in medias res*  
(Horace makes this the heroic turnpike road),  
And then your hero tells, whene'er you please,  
What went before - by way of episode,  
While seated after dinner at his ease,  
Beside his mistress in some soft abode,  
Palace, or garden, paradise, or cavern,  
Which serves the happy couple for a tavern

### VII

That is the usual method, but not mine –  
My way is to begin with the beginning;  
The regularity of my design  
Forbids all wandering as the worst of sinning,  
And therefore I shall open with a line  
(Although it cost me half an hour in spinning),  
Narrating somewhat of Don Juan's father,  
And also of his mother, if you'd rather.

### VIII

In Seville was he born, a pleasant city,  
Famous for oranges and women – he  
Who has not seen it will be much to pity,  
So says the proverb – and I quite agree;  
Of all the Spanish towns is none more pretty,  
Cadiz perhaps – but that you soon may see; –  
Don Juan's parents lived beside the river,  
A noble stream, and called the Guadalquivir.

## IX

His father's name was José — *Don*, of course,  
 A true Hidalgo, free from every stain  
 Of Moor or Hebrew blood, he traced his source  
 Through the most Gothic gentlemen of Spain;  
 A better cavalier ne'er mounted horse,  
 Or, being mounted, e'er got down again,  
 Than José, who begot our hero, who  
 Begot — but that's to come — Well, to renew:

His mother was a learned lady, famed  
 For every branch of every science known —  
 In every Christian language ever named,  
 With virtues equalled by her wit alone  
 She made the cleverest people quite ashamed,  
 And even the good with inward envy groan,  
 Finding themselves so very much exceeded,  
 In their own way by all the things that she did.

## XI

Her memory was a mine: she knew by heart  
 All Calderon and greater part of Lopez,  
 So that if any actor missed his part  
 She could have served him for the prompter's copy;  
 For her Feinagle's were an useless art,  
 And he himself obliged to shut up shop — he  
 Could never make a memory so fine as  
 That which adorned the brain of Donna Inez.

## XII

Her favourite science was the mathematical,  
 Her noblest virtue was her magnanimity,  
 Her wit (she sometimes tried at wit) was Attic all,  
 Her serious sayings darkened to sublimity;



DON JUAN

In short, in all things she was fairly what I call  
A prodigy – her morning dress was dimity,  
Her evening silk, or, in the summer, muslin,  
And other stuffs, with which I won't stay puzzling.

XIII

She knew the Latin – that is, 'the Lord's prayer',  
And Greek – the alphabet – I'm nearly sure;  
She read some French romances here and there,  
Although her mode of speaking was not pure;  
For native Spanish she had no great care,  
At least her conversation was obscure;  
Her thoughts were theorems, her words a problem,  
As if she deemed that mystery would ennoble 'em.

XIV

She liked the English and the Hebrew tongue,  
And said there was analogy between 'em;  
She proved it somehow out of sacred song,  
But I must leave the proofs to those who've seen 'em;  
But this I heard her say, and can't be wrong,  
And all may think which way their judgments lean 'em;  
'Tis strange – the Hebrew noun which means "I am",  
The English always use to govern d—n.'

XV

Some women use their tongues – she *looked* a lecture,  
Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily,  
And all-in-all sufficient self-director,  
Like the lamented late Sir Samuel Romilly,  
The Law's expounder, and the State's corrector,  
Whose suicide was almost an anomaly –  
One sad example more, that 'All is vanity', –  
(The jury brought their verdict in 'Insanity'.)

POEMS OF BYRON

XVI

In short, she was a walking calculation,  
Miss Edgeworth's novels stepping from their covers,  
Or Mrs Trimmer's books on education,  
Or 'Coelebs' Wife' set out in quest of lovers,  
Morality's prim personification,  
In which not Envy's self a flaw discovers;  
To others' share let 'female errors fall',  
For she had not even one - the worst of all.

XVII

Oh! she was perfect past all parallel -  
Of any modern female saint's comparison;  
So far above the cunning powers of hell,  
Her guardian angel had given up his garrison;  
Even her minutest motions went as well  
As those of the best time-piece made by Harrison  
In virtues nothing earthly could surpass her,  
Save thine 'incomparable oil', Macassar!

XVIII

Perfect she was, but as perfection is  
Insidious in this naughty world of ours,  
Where our first parents never learned to kiss  
Till they were exiled from their earlier bowers,  
Where all was peace, and innocence, and bliss,  
(I wonder how they got through the twelve hours),  
Don José, like a lineal son of Eve,  
Went plucking various fruit without her leave.

XIX

He was a mortal of the careless kind,  
With no great love for learning, or the learned,  
Who chose to go where'er he had a mind,  
And never dreamed his lady was concerned;

DON JUAN

The world, as usual, wickedly inclined  
To see a kingdom or a house o'erturned,  
Whispered he had a mistress, some said *two*.  
But for domestic quarrels *one* will do.

X X

Now Donna Inez had, with all her merit,  
A great opinion of her own good qualities;  
Neglect, indeed, requires a saint to bear it,  
And such, indeed, she was in her moralities;  
Pat down she had a devil of a spirit,  
And sometimes mixed up fancies with realities,  
And let few opportunities escape  
Of getting her liege lord into a scrape.

X X I

'This was an easy matter with a man  
Oft in the wrong, and never on his guard;  
And even the wisest, do the best they can,  
Have moments, hours, and days, so unprepared,  
That you might 'brain them with their lady's fan';  
And sometimes ladies hit exceeding hard,  
And fans turn into falchions in fair hands,  
And why and wherefore no one understands.

X X I I

'Tis pity learned virgins ever wed  
With persons of no sort of education,  
Or gentlemen, who, though well born and bred,  
Grow tired of scientific conversation:  
I don't choose to say much upon this head,  
I'm a plain man, and in a single station,  
But – Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual,  
Inform us truly, have they not hen-pecked you all?

## XXIII

Don José and his lady quarrelled — *why*,  
 Not any of the many could divine,  
 Though several thousand people chose to try,  
 "I was surely no concern of theirs nor mine,  
 I loathe that low vice — curiosity,  
 But if there's any thing in which I shine,  
 It is in arranging all my friends' affairs,  
 Not having of my own domestic cares

## XXIV

And so I interfered, and with the best  
 Intentions, but their treatment was not kind,  
 I think the foolish people were possessed,  
 For neither of them could I ever find,  
 Although their porter afterwards confessed  
 But that's no matter, and the worst's behind,  
 For little Juan o'er me threw, down stairs,  
 A pail of housemaid's water unawares

## XXV

A little curly-headed, good-for nothing,  
 And mischief-making monkey from his birth  
 His parents never minded except in doting  
 Upon the most unquiet imp on earth,  
 Instead of quarrelling had they been but both in  
 Their senses, they'd have sent young master forth  
 To school, or had him soundly whipped at home,  
 To teach him manners for the time to come

## XXVI

Don José and the Dorna Inez led  
 For some time an unhappy sort of life,  
 Wishing each other, not divorced, but dead,  
 They lived respectably as man and wife,

DON JUAN

Their conduct was exceedingly well-bred,  
And gave no outward signs of inward strife,  
Until at length the smothered fire broke out,  
And put the business past all kind of doubt.

XXVII

For Inez called some druggists, and physicians,  
And tried to prove her loving lord was *mad*,  
But as he had some lucid intermissions,  
She next decided he was only *bad*;  
Yet when they asked her for her depositions,  
No sort of explanation could be had,  
Save that her duty both to man and God  
Required this conduct — which seemed very odd.

XXVIII

She kept a journal, where his faults were noted,  
And opened certain trunks of books and letters,  
All which might, if occasion served, be quoted;  
And then she had all Seville for abettors,  
Besides her good old grandmother (who doted);  
The hearers of her case became repeaters,  
Then advocates, inquisitors, and judges,  
Some for amusement, others for old grudges.

XXIX

And then this best and meekest woman bore  
With such serenity her husband's woes,  
Just as the Spartan ladies did of yore,  
Who saw their spouses killed, and nobly chose  
Never to say a word about them more —  
Calmly she heard each calumny that rose,  
And saw *his* agonies with such sublimity,  
That all the world exclaimed, 'What magnanimity!'

POEMS OF BYRON

XXX

No doubt this patience, when the world is damning us,  
Is philosophic in our former friends;  
'Tis also pleasant to be deemed magnanimous,  
The more so in obtaining our own ends;  
And what the lawyers called a *malus animus*  
Conduct like this by no means comprehends:  
Revenge in person's certainly no virtue,  
But then 'tis not *my* fault, if *others* hurt you.

XXXI

And if our quarrels should rip up old stories,  
And help them with a lie or two additional,  
*I'm* not to blame, as you well know – no more is  
Any one else – they were become traditional;  
Besides, their resurrection aids our glories  
By contrast, which is what we just were wishing all:  
And science profits by this resurrection –  
Dead scandals form good subjects for dissection.

XXXII

Their friends had tried at reconciliation,  
Then their relations, who made matters worse.  
( 'Twere hard to tell upon a like occasion  
To whom it may be best to have recourse –  
I can't say much for friend or yet relation):  
The lawyers did their utmost for divorce,  
But scarce a fee was paid on either side  
Before, unluckily, Don José died.

XXXIII

He died: and most unluckily, because,  
According to all hints I could collect  
From counsel learned in those kinds of laws,  
(Although their talk's obscure and circumspect)

DON JUAN

His death contrived to spoil a charming cause;  
A thousand pities also with respect  
To public feeling, which on this occasion  
Was manifested in a great sensation

XXXIV

But ah! he died, and buried with him lay  
The public feeling and the lawyers' fees  
His house was sold, his servants sent away,  
A Jew took one of his two mistresses  
A priest the other – at least so they say  
I asked the doctors after his disease  
He died of the slow fever called the tertian,  
And left his widow to her own aversion

XXXV

Yet Jose was an honourable man,  
That I must say, who knew him very well  
Therefore his frailties I'll no further scan,  
Indeed there were not many more to tell  
And if his passions now and then outran  
Discretion, and were not so peccable  
As Numa's (who was also named Pompilius),  
He had been ill brought up, and was born bilious

XXXVI

Whate'er might be his worthlessness or worth,  
Poor fellow! he had many things to wound him  
Let's own – since it can do no good on earth –  
It was a trying moment that which found him  
Standing alone beside his desolate hearth,  
Where all his household gods lay shivered round him  
No choice was left his feelings or his pride,  
Save Death or Doctors' Commons – so he died

XXXVII

Dying intestate, Juan was sole heir  
 To a chancery suit, and messuages, and lands,  
 Which, with a long minority and care,  
 Promised to turn out well in proper hands:  
 Inez became sole guardian, which was fair,  
 And answered but to nature's just demands;  
 An only son left with an only mother  
 Is brought up much more wisely than another.

XXXVIII

Sagest of women, even of widows, she  
 Resolved that Juan should be quite a paragon,  
 And worthy of the noblest pedigree:  
 (His sire was of Castile, his dam from Aragon):  
 Then for accomplishments of chivalry,  
 In case our lord the king should go to war again,  
 He learned the arts of riding, fencing, gunnery,  
 And how to scale a fortress — or a nunnery.

XXXIX

But that which Donna Inez most desired,  
 And saw into herself each day before all  
 The learned tutors whom for him she hired,  
 Was, that his breeding should be strictly moral:  
 Much into all his studies she inquired,  
 And so they were submitted first to her, all,  
 Arts, sciences, no branch was made a mystery  
 To Juan's eyes, excepting natural history.

X L

The languages, especially the dead,  
 The sciences, and most of all the abstruse,  
 The arts, at least all such as could be said  
 To be the most remote from common use,



DON JUAN

In all these he was much and deeply read;  
But not a page of any thing that's loose,  
Or hints continuation of the species,  
Was ever suffered, lest, he should grow vicious.

XLI

His classic studies made a little puzzle,  
Because of filthy loves of gods and goddesses,  
Who in the earlier ages raised a bustle,  
But never put on pantaloons or bodices;  
His reverend tutors had at times a tussle,  
And for their Aeneids, Iliads, and Odysseys,  
Were forced to make an odd sort of apology.  
For Dour & I ez dreaded the mythology.

XLII

Ovid's a rake, as half his verses show him,  
Anacreon's morals are a still worse sample,  
Catullus scarcely has a decent poem,  
I don't think Sappho's Ode a good example,  
Although Longinus tells us there is no hymn  
Where the sublime soars forth on wings more ample;  
But Virgil's songs are pure, except that horrid one  
Beginning with 'Formosum iastor Corydon.'

XLIII

Lucretius' irreligion is too strong  
For early stomachs, to prove wholesome food;  
I can't help thinking Juvenal was wrong,  
Although no doubt his real intent was good,  
For speaking out so plainly in his song,  
So much indeed as to be downright rude;  
And then what proper person can be partial  
To all those nauseous epigrams of Martial?

XIIV

Juan was taught from out the best edition,  
 Expurgated by learned men, who place,  
 Judiciously, from out the schoolboy's vision,  
 The grosser parts, but, fearful to deface  
 Too much their modest bard by this omission,  
 And pitying sore his mutilated case,  
 They only add them all in an appendix,  
 Which saves, in fact, the trouble of an index

XIV

For there we have them all at one fell swoop'  
 Instead of being scattered through the pages  
 They stand forth marshalled in a handsome troop,  
 To meet the ingenuous youth of future ages,  
 Till some less rigid editor shall stoop  
 To call them back into their separate cages  
 Instead of standing stung altogether,  
 Like garden gods – and not so decent either

XI V I

The Missal too (it was the family Missal)  
 Was ornamented in a sort of way  
 'Which ancient mass books often are, and this all  
 Kinds of grotesques illumined, and how they  
 Who saw those figures on the margin kiss all,  
 Could turn their optics to the text and pray,  
 Is more than I know – but Don Juan's mother  
 Kept this herself, and gave her son another

XLVII

Sermons he read, and lectures he endured,  
 And homilies, and lives of all the saints,  
 To Jerome and to Chrysostom inured,  
 He did not take such studies for restraints,

## DON JUAN

But how faith is acquired, and then ensured,  
So well not one of the aforesaid paints  
As Saint Augustine in his fine Confessions,  
Which make the reader envy his transgressions.

### XLVIII

This, too, was a sealed book to little Juan –

I can't but say that his mamma was right,  
If such an education was the true one.

She scarcely trusted him from out her sight;  
Her maids were old, and if she took a new one,

You might be sure she was a perfect fright;  
She did this during even her husband's life –  
I recommend as much to every wife.

### XIX

Young Juan waxed in goodliness and grace;

At six a charming child, and at eleven  
With all the promise of as fine a face

As e'er to man's maturer growth was given:  
He studied steadily, and grew apace,

And seemed, at least, in the right road to heaven,  
For half his days were passed at church, the other  
Between his tutors, confessor and mother.

### I

At six, I said, he was a charming child,

At twelve he was a fine, but quiet boy;  
Although in infancy a little wild,

They tamed him down amongst them: to destroy  
His natural spirit not in vain they toiled.

At least it seemed so; and his mother's joy  
Was to declare how sage, and still, and steady,  
Her young philosopher was grown already....

*Don Juan develops a youthful passion for Donna Julia – ‘married, charming, chaste, and twenty-three’ – grows pensive and thinks ‘unutterable thoughts’ She responds to his love, but their idyll is rudely shattered by the return home of Donna Julia’s husband, Don Alfonso. Inexplicably suspicious, he searches every nook and cranny of her bedroom, except under the bed clothes where Juan, forewarned by the maid, has suffocating Alfonso, however, eventually spots a tell-tale pair of shoes and, set on revenge, rushes out of the room brandishing a sword. There is nothing now for Juan to do but fly out and away by the back stairs.*

CXCIX

This was Don Juan’s earliest scrape – but whether  
I shall proceed with his adventures is  
Dependent on the public altogether.  
We’ll see, however, what they say to this  
Their favour in an author’s cap’s a feather,  
And no great mischief’s done by their caprice  
And if their approbation we experience,  
Perhaps they’ll have some more about us yet hence.

CC

My poem’s epic, and is meant to be  
Divided in twelve books, each book containing,  
With love, and war, the ivy girdle at sea,  
A list of ships and captives, and kings reigning,  
New characters – the episodes are three  
A panoramic view of hell’s training,  
After the style of Virgil and of Homer,  
So that my name of epic’s no misnomer.

CCI

All these things will be specified in time,  
With strict regard to Aristotle’s rules,  
The *Vade Mecum* of the true sublime,  
Which makes so many poets, and some fools

DON JUAN

Prose poets like blank verse, I'm fond of rhyme,  
Good workmen never quarrel with their tools;  
I've got new mythological machinery,  
And very handsome supernatural scenery.

CCCII

There's only one slight difference between  
Me and my epic brethren gone before,  
And here the advantage is my own, I ween;  
(Not that I have not several merits more,  
But not well more peculiarly be seen);  
They so embellish, that 'tis quite a bore  
Their labyrinth of fables to thread through,  
Whereas this story's actually true

CCCIII

If any person doubt it, I appeal  
To history, tradition, and to facts,  
To newspapers, whose truth all know and feel,  
To plays in five, and operas in three acts;  
All these confirm my statement a good deal,  
But that which more completely faith exacts  
Is, that myself, and several now in Seville,  
Saw Juan's last elopement with the devil

CCCIV

If ever I should condescend to prose,  
I'll write poetical commandments, which  
Shall supersede beyond all doubt all those  
That went before; in these I shall enrich  
My text with many things that no one knows,  
And carry precept to the highest pitch:  
I'll call the work 'Longinus o'er a Bottle,  
Or, Every Poet his *own* Aristotle.'...

CCXXII

'Go, little book, from this my solitude!  
 I cast thee on the waters – go thy ways!  
 And if, as I believe, thy vein be good,  
 The world will find thee after many days '  
 When Southey's read, and Wordsworth understood,  
 I can't help putting in my claim to praise –  
 The four first rhymes are Southey's every line  
 For God's sake, reader! take them not for mine

*From Canto II*

VIII

But to our tale the Donna Inez sent  
 Her son to Cadiz only to embark,  
 To stay there had not answered her intent,  
 But why? – we leave the reader in the dark –  
 'Twas for a voyage that the young man was meant,  
 As if a Spanish ship were Noah's ark,  
 To wean him from the wickedness of earth,  
 And send him like a dove of promise forth

IX

Don Juan bade his valet pack his things  
 According to direction, then received  
 A lecture and some money for four springs  
 He was to travel, and though Inez grieved  
 (As every kind of parting has its stings),  
 She hoped he would improve – perhaps believed  
 A letter, too, she gave (he never read it)  
 Of good advice – and two or three of credit

## DON JUAN

### X

In the mean time, to pass her hours away,  
Brave Inez now set up a Sunday school  
For naughty children, who would rather play  
    (Like truant rogues) the devil, or the fool;  
Infants of three years old were taught that day,  
    Dunces were whipt, or set upon a stool.  
The great success of Juan's education,  
Spurred her to teach another generation.

### XI

Juan embarked – the ship got under way,  
    The wind was fair, the water passing rough,  
A devil of a sea rolls in that bay,  
    As I, who've crossed it oft, know well enough;  
And standing on the deck, the dashing spray  
    Flies in one's face, and makes it weather-tough  
And there he stood to take, and take again,  
His first – perhaps his last – farewell of Spain

### XII

I can't but say it is an awkward sight  
    To see one's native land receding through  
The growing waters; it unmans one quite,  
    Especially when life is rather new:  
I recollect Great Britain's coast looks white,  
    But almost every other country's blue,  
When gazing on them, mystified by distance,  
We enter on our nautical existence.

### XIII

So Juan stood, bewildered on the deck.  
    The wind sung, cordage strained, and sailors swore,  
And the ship creaked, the town became a speck,  
    From which away so fair and fast they bore.

The best of remedies is a beef-steak  
 Against sea-sickness try it, sir, before  
 You sneer, and I assure you this is true,  
 For I have found it answer — so may you

XIV

Don Juan stood, and, gazing from the stern,  
 Beheld his native Spain receding far  
 First partings form a lesson hard to learn,  
 Even nations feel this when they go to war  
 There is a sort of unexpressed concern,  
 A kind of shock that sets one's heart ajar,  
 At leaving even the most unpleasant people  
 And places, one keeps looking at the stepple

XV

But Juan had got many things to leave,  
 His mother, and a mistress, and no wife,  
 So that he had much better cause to grieve,  
 Than many persons more advanced in life  
 And if we now and then a sigh must heave  
 At quitting even those we quit in strife  
 No doubt we weep for those the heart endears  
 That is, till deeper griefs congeal our tears

XVI

So Juan wept, as wept the captive Jews  
 By Babel's waters, still remembering Sion  
 I'd weep, — but mine is not a weeping Muse,  
 And such light griefs are not a thing to die on,  
 Young men should travel, if but to amuse  
 Themselves, and the next time their servants tie on  
 Behind their carriages their new portmanteau,  
 Perhaps it may be lined with this my canto



DON JUAN

XVII

And Juan wept, and much he sighed and thought,  
While his salt tears dropped into the salt sea,  
'Sweets to the sweet;' (I like so much to quote;  
You must excuse this extract, — 'tis where she,  
The Queen of Denmark, for Ophelia brought  
Flowers to the grave;) and, sobbing often, he  
Reflected on his present situation,  
And seriously resolved on reformation

XVIII

'Farewell, my Spain! a long farewell!' he cried,  
'Perhaps I may revisit thee no more,  
But die, as many an exiled heart hath died,  
Of its own thirst to see again thy shore:  
Farewell, where Guadalquivir's waters glide!  
Farewell, my mother! and, since all is o'er,  
Farewell, too, dearest Julia! — (here he drew  
Her letter out again, and read it through.)

XIX

'And oh! if e'er I should forget, I swear —  
But that's impossible, and cannot be —  
Sooner shall this blue ocean melt to air,  
Sooner shall earth resolve itself to sea,  
Than I resign thine image, oh, my fair!  
Or think of any thing, excepting thee;  
A mind diseased no remedy can physic —  
(Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew sea-sick.)

XX

'Sooner shall heaven kiss earth — (here he fell sick) —  
Oh, Julia! what is every other woe? —  
(For God's sake let me have a glass of liquor;  
Pedro, Battista, help me down below.)

POEMS OF BYRON

Julia my love! – (you rascal, Pedro, quicker)  
 Oh Julia! – (this curst vessel pitches so) –  
 Belovéd Julia, hear me still beseeching!  
 (Here he grew inarticulate with retching)

*The storm continues and passengers and crew are forced to take to an open boat. Tossing on the sea, they run out of food and are driven to eat first Juan's spaniel and then his tutor. Juan desists from partaking of the latter, as he could hardly be expected to 'dine with them on his pastor and his master'. At last land is sighted*

C III

As they drew nigh the land, which now was seen  
 Unequal in its aspect here and there,  
 They felt the freshness of its growing green,  
 That waved in forest-tops, and smoothed the air,  
 And fell upon their glazed eyes like a screen  
 From glistening waves, and skies so hot and bare  
 Lovely seemed any object that should sweep  
 Away the vast, salt, dread, eternal deep

C IV

The shore looked wild, without a trace of man,  
 And girt by formidable waves, but they  
 Were mad for land, and thus their course they ran,  
 Though right ahead the roaring breakers lay  
 A reef between them also now began  
 To show its boiling surf and bounding spray,  
 But finding no place for their landing better,  
 They ran the boat for shore, – and upset her.

DON JUAN

CV

But in his native stream, the Guadalquivir,  
Juan to lave his youthful limbs was wont;  
And having learnt to swim in that sweet river,  
Had often turned the art to some account:  
A better swimmer you could scarce see ever,  
He could, perhaps, have passed the Hellespont,  
As once (a feat on which ourselves we prided)  
Leander, Mr Ekenhead, and I did.

CVI

So here, though faint, emaciated, and stark,  
He buoyed his boyish limbs, and strove to ply  
With the quick wave, and gain, ere it was dark,  
The beach which lay before him, high and dry:  
The greatest danger here was from a shark,  
That carried off his neighbour by the thigh;  
As for the other two, they could not swim,  
So nobody arrived on shore but him.

CVII

Nor yet had he arrived but for the oar,  
Which, providentially for him, was washed  
Just as his feeble arms could strike no more,  
And the hard wave o'erwhelmed him as 'twas dashed  
Within his grasp; he clung to it, and sore  
The waters beat while he thereto was lashed;  
At last, with swimming, wading, scrambling, he  
Rolled on the beach, half-senseless, from the sea:

CVIII

There, breathless, with his digging nails he clung  
Fast to the sand, lest the returning wave,  
From whose reluctant roar his life he wrung,  
Should suck him back to her insatiate grave:

And there he lay, full length, where he was flung,  
 Before the entrance of a cliff-worn cave,  
 With just enough of life to feel its pain,  
 And deem that it was saved, perhaps, in vain

CIX

With slow and staggering effort he arose,  
 But sunk again upon his bleeding knee  
 And quivering hand, and then he looked for those  
 Who long had been his mates upon the sea  
 But none of them appeared to share his woes,  
 Save one, a corpse, from out the famished throng,  
 Who died two days before, and now had found  
 An unknown barren beach for burial ground

CX

And as he gazed, his dizzy brain spun fast,  
 And down he sunk, and as he sunk, the sand  
 Swam round and round, and all his senses passed  
 He fell upon his side, and his stretched hand  
 Drooped dripping on the oar (then jny-mast),  
 And, like a withered lily, on the land  
 His slender frame and pallid aspect lay  
 As fair a thing as e'er was formed of clay

CXI

How long in his damp trance young Juan lay  
 He knew not, for the earth was gone for him,  
 And Time had nothing more of night nor day  
 For his congealing blood, and senses dim,  
 And how this heavy faintness passed away  
 He knew not, till each painful pulse and limb,  
 And tingling vein, seemed throbbing back to life,  
 For Death, though vanquished, still retired with strife

DON JUAN

CXII

His eyes he opened, shut, again unclosed,  
    I or all was doubt and dizziness, he thought  
He still was in the boat, and had but dozed,  
    And felt again with his despair o'erwrought,  
And wished it death in which he had reposed,  
    And then once more his feelings back were brought,  
And slowly by his swimming eyes was seen  
A lovely female face of seventeen

CXIII

I was bending close o'er his – and the small mouth  
    Seemed almost prying into his for breath,  
And claving him the soft warm hand of youth  
    Recalled his answering spirits back from death,  
And, bathing his chill temples – tried to soothe  
    Each pulse to animation – till beneath  
Its gentle touch and trembling care, a sigh  
To these kind efforts made a low reply

CXIV

Then was the cordial poured, and mantle flung  
    Around his scarce-clad limbs, and the fair arm  
Raised higher the faint head which o'er it hung  
    And her transparent cheek – all pure and warm,  
Pillow'd his death-like forehead – then she wrung  
    His dewy curls – long drenched by every storm,  
And watched with eagerness each throb that drew  
A sigh from his heaved bosom – and hers – too

CXV

And lifting him with care into the cave,  
    The gentle girl, and her attendant, – one  
Young, yet her elder, and of brow less grave,  
    And more robust of figure, – then began

POEMS OF BYRON

To kindle fire, and as the new flames gave  
Light to the rocks that roofed them, which the sun  
Had never seen, the maid, or whatsoe'er  
She was, appeared distinct, and tall, and fair.

CXVI

Her brow was overhung with coins of gold,  
That sparkled o'er the auburn of her hair,  
Her clustering hair, whose longer locks were rolled  
In braids behind; and though her stature were  
Even of the highest for a female mould,  
They nearly reached her heel; and in her air  
There was a something which bespoke command,  
As one who was a lady in the land.

CXVII

Her hair, I said, was auburn; but her eyes  
Were black as death, their lashes the same hue,  
Of downcast length, in whose silk shadow lies  
Deepest attraction; for when to the view  
Forth from its raven fringe the full glance flies,  
Ne'er with such force the swiftest arrow flew;  
'Tis as the snake late coiled, who pours his length,  
And hurls at once his venom and his strength.

CXVIII

Her brow was white and low, her cheek's pure dye  
Like twilight rosy still with the set sun;  
Short upper lip – sweet lips! that make us sigh  
Ever to have seen such; for she was one  
Fit for the model of a statuary,  
(A race of mere impostors, when all's done –  
I've seen much finer women, ripe and real,  
Than all the nonsense of their stone ideal).

DON JUAN

CXIX

I'll tell you why I say so, for 'tis just

One should not rail without a decent cause

There was an Irish lady, to whose bust

I ne'er saw justice done, and yet she was

A frequent model, and if e'er she must

Yield to stern Time and Nature's wrinkling laws,

They will destroy a face which mortal thought

Ne'er compassed, nor less mortal chisel wrought

CXX

And such was she, the lady of the cave

Her dress was very different from the Spanish,

Simpler, and yet of colours not so grave

For, as you know, the Spanish women banish

Bright hues when out of doors, and yet, while wave

Around them (what I hope will never vanish)

The basquina and the mantilla, they

Seem at the same time mystical and gay

CXXI

But with our damsel this was not the case

Her dress was many-coloured, finely spun,

Her locks curled negligently round her face,

But through them gold and gems profusely shone

Her girdle sparkled, and the richest lucc

Flowed in her veil, and many a precious stone

Flashed on her little hand, but, what was shocking,

Her small snow feet had slippers, but no stocking

CXXII

The other female's dress was not unlike,

But of inferior materials—she

Had not so many ornaments to strike,

Her hair had silver only, bound to be

Her dowry; and her veil, in form alike,  
 Was coarser; and her air, though firm, less free;  
 Her hair was thicker, but less long; her eyes  
 As black, but quicker, and of smaller size.

CXXIII

And these two tended him, and cheered him both  
 With food and raiment, and those soft attentions,  
 Which are – (as I must own) – of female growth,  
 And have ten thousand delicate inventions:  
 They made a most superior mess of broth,  
 A thing which poesy but seldom mentions,  
 But the best dish that e'er was cooked since Homer's  
 Achilles ordered dinner for new comers.

CXXIV

I'll tell you who they were, this female pair,  
 Lest they should seem princesses in disguise;  
 Besides, I hate all mystery, and that air  
 Of clap-trap, which your recent poets prize;  
 And so, in short, the girls they really were  
 They shall appear before your curious eyes,  
 Mistress and maid; the first was only daughter  
 Of an old man, who lived upon the water.

CXXV

A fisherman he had been in his youth,  
 And still a sort of fisherman was he;  
 But other speculations were, in sooth,  
 Added to his connection with the sea,  
 Perhaps not so respectable, in truth:  
 A little smuggling, and some piracy,  
 Left him, at last, the sole of many masters  
 Of an ill-gotten million of piastres.



DON JUAN

CXXVI

A fisher, therefore, was he, — though of men,  
Like Peter the Apostle, — and he fished  
For wandering merchant-vessels, now and then,  
And sometimes caught as many as he wished,  
The cargoes he confiscated, and gun  
He sought in the slave-market too, and dished  
Full many a morsel for that Turkish trade,  
By which, no doubt, a good deal may be made

CXXVII

He was a Greek, and on his isle had built  
(One of the wild and smaller Cyclades)  
A very handsome house from out his guilt,  
And there he lived exceedingly at ease,  
Heaven knows what cash he got or blood he spilt,  
A sad old fellow was he, if you please,  
But this I know, it was a spacious building,  
Full of buxant carving, paint, and gilding

CXXVIII

He had an only daughter, called Huckle,  
The greatest heiress of the Eastern Isles,  
Besides, so very beautiful was she  
Her dowry was as nothing to her smiles  
Still in her teens, and like a lovely tree  
She grew to womanhood, and between whiles  
Rejected several suitors, just to learn  
How to accept a better in his turn

CXXIX

And walking out upon the beach, below  
The cliff, towards sunset, on that day she found,  
Insensible, — not dead, but nearly so,  
Don Juan, almost famished, and half drowned,

POEMS OF BYRON

But being naked, she was shocked, you know,  
Yet deemed herself in common pity bound,  
As far as in her lay, 'to take him in,  
A stranger' dying, with so white a skin.

CXXX

But taking him into her father's house  
Was not exactly the best way to save,  
But like conveying to the cat the mouse,  
Or people in a trance into their grave;  
Because the good old man had so much 'vous',  
Unlike the honest Arab thieves so brave,  
He would have hospitably cured the stranger,  
And sold him instantly when out of danger.

CXXXI

And therefore, with her maid, she thought it best  
(A virgin always on her maid relies)  
To place him in the cave for present rest.  
And when, at last, he opened his black eyes,  
Their charity increased about their guest;  
And their compassion grew to such a size,  
It opened half the turnpike-gates to heaven –  
(St Paul says, 'tis the toll which must be given.)

CXXXII

They made a fire, – but such a fire as they  
Upon the moment could contrive with such  
Materials as were cast up round the bay, –  
Some broken planks, and oars, that to the touch  
Were nearly tinder, since so long they lay  
A mast was almost crumbled to a crutch;  
But, by God's grace, here wrecks were in such plenty,  
That there was fuel to have furnished twenty.

DON JUAN

CXXXIII

He had a bed of furs, and a pelisse,

For Haidée stripped her sables off to make  
His couch; and, that he might be more at ease,

And warm, in case by chance he should awake,  
They also gave a petticoat apiece,

She and her maid, – and promised by daybreak  
To pay him a fresh visit, with a dish  
For breakfast, of eggs, coffee, bread, and fish.

CXXXIV

And thus they left him to his lone repose:

Juan slept like a top, or like the dead,  
Who sleep at last, perhaps (God only knows),

Just for the present; and in his lulled head  
Not even a vision of his former woes

Throbb'd in accurséd dreams, which sometimes spread  
Unwelcome visions of our former years,  
Till the eye, cheated, opens thick with tears.

CXXXV

Young Juan slept all dreamless: – but the maid,

Who smoothed his pillow, as she left the den  
Looked back upon him, and a moment stayed,

And turned, believing that he called again.  
He slumbered; yet she thought, at least she said

(The heart will slip, even as the tongue and pen),  
He had pronounced her name – but she forgot  
That at this moment Juan knew it not.

CXXXVI

And pensive to her father's house she went,

Enjoining silence strict to Zoë, who  
Better than her knew what, in fact, she meant,  
She being wiser by a year or two:

A year or two's an age when rightly spent,  
 And Zoë spent hers, as most women do,  
 In gaining all that useful sort of knowledge  
 Which is acquired in Nature's good old college.

## CXXXVII

The morn broke, and found Juan slumbering still  
 Fast in his cave, and nothing clashed upon  
 His rest; the rushing of the neighbouring rill,  
 And the young beams of the excluded sun,  
 Troubled him not, and he might sleep his fill;  
 And need he had of slumber yet, for none  
 Had suffered more — his hardships were comparative  
 To those related in my grand-dad's 'Narrative'.

## CXXXVIII

Not so Haidée — she sadly tossed and tumbled,  
 And started from her sleep, and, turning o'er,  
 Dreamed of a thousand wrecks, o'er which she stumbled  
 And handsome corpses strewed upon the shore;  
 And woke her maid so early that she grumbled,  
 And called her father's old slaves up, who swore  
 In several oaths — Armenian, Turk, and Greek —  
 They knew not what to think of such a freak

## CXXXIX

But up she got, and up she made them get,  
 With some pretence about the sun, that makes  
 Sweet skies just when he rises, or is set;  
 And 'tis, no doubt, a sight to see when breaks  
 Bright Phoebus, while the mountains still are wet  
 With mist, and every bird with him awakes,  
 And night is flung off like a mourning suit  
 Worn for a husband, — or some other brute.

DON JUAN

CXL

I say, the sun is a most glorious sight,  
I've seen him rise full oft, indeed of late  
I have sat up on purpose all the night,  
Which hastens, as physicians say, one's fate;  
And so all ye, who would be in the right  
In health and purse, begin your day to date  
From daybreak, and when collined at fourscore,  
Engrave upon the plate, you rose at four.

CXLI

And Haidée met the morning face to face;  
Her own was freshest, though a feverish flush  
Had dyed it with the headlong blood, whose race  
From heart to cheek is curbed into a blush,  
Like to a torrent which a mountain's base,  
That overpowers some Alpine river's rush,  
Checks to a lake, whose waves in circles spread;  
Or the Red Sea—but the sea is not red.

CXLII

And down the cliff the island virgin came,  
And near the cave her quick light footsteps drew,  
While the sun smiled on her with his first flame,  
And the young Aurora kissed her lips with dew,  
Taking her for a sister; just the same  
Mistake you would have made on seeing the two,  
Although the mortal, quite as fresh and fair,  
Had all the advantage, too, of not being air.

CXLIII

And when into the cavern Haidée stepped  
All timidly, yet rapidly, she saw  
That like an infant Juan sweetly slept;  
And then she stopped, and stood as if in awe

POEMS OF BYRON

(For sleep is awful), and on tiptoe crept  
And wrapt him closer, lest the air, too raw,  
Should reach his blood, then o'er him still as death  
Bent, with hushed lips, that drank his scarce-drawn breath.

CXLIV

And thus like to an angel o'er the dying  
Who die in righteousness, she leaned; and there  
All tranquilly the shipwrecked boy was lying,  
As o'er him lay the calm and stirless air:  
But Zoë the meantime some eggs was frying,  
Since, after all, no doubt the youthful pair  
Must breakfast, and betimes – lest they should ask it,  
She drew out her provision from the basket.

CXLV

She knew that the best feelings must have victual,  
And that a shipwrecked youth would hungry be;  
Besides, being less in love, she yawned a little,  
And felt her veins chilled by the neighbouring sea;  
And so, she cooked their breakfast to a tittle;  
I can't say that she gave them any tea,  
But there were eggs, fruit, coffee, bread, fish, honey,  
With Scio wine, – and all for love, not money.

CXLVI

And Zoë, when the eggs were ready, and  
The coffee made, would fain have wakened Juan;  
But Haidée stopped her with her quick small hand,  
And without word, a sign her finger drew on  
Her lip, which Zoë needs must understand;  
And, the first breakfast spoilt, prepared a new one,  
Because her mistress would not let her break  
That sleep which seemed as it would ne'er awake.

DON JUAN

CXLVII

For still he lay, and on his thin worn cheek  
A purple hectic played like dying day  
On the snow-tops of distant hills, the streak  
Of sufferance yet upon his forehead lay,  
Where the blue veins looked shadowy, shrunk, and weak,  
And his black curls were dewy with the spray,  
Which weighed upon them yet, all damp and salt,  
Mixed with the stony vapours of the vault.

CXLVIII

And she bent o'er him, and he lay beneath,  
Hushed as the babe upon its mother's breast,  
Drooped as the willow when no winds can breathe,  
I lulled him the depth of ocean when at rest  
Fair as the crowning rose of the whole wreath,  
Soft as the callow cygnet in its nest,  
In short, he was a very pretty fellow,  
Although his woes had turned him rather yellow

CXLIX

He woke and gazed, and would have slept again,  
But the fair face which met his eyes forbade  
Those eyes to close, though weariness and pain  
Had further sleep a further pleasure made;  
For woman's face was never formed in vain  
For Juan, so that even when he prayed  
He turned from grisly suits, and martyr's hairy,  
To the sweet portraits of the Virgin Mary

CL

And thus upon his elbow he arose,  
And looked upon the Lady, in whose cheek  
The pale contended with the purple rose,  
As with an effort she began to speak,

Her eyes were eloquent, her words would pose,  
 Although she told him, in good modern Greek,  
 With an Ionian accent, low and sweet,  
 That he was faint, and must not talk, but eat

## CII

Now Juan could not understand a word,  
 Being no Grecian, but he had an ear,  
 And her voice was the warble of a bird,  
 So soft, so sweet, so delicately clear,  
 That finer, simpler music never was heard  
 The sort of sound we echo with a tear,  
 Without knowing why—in overpowering tone  
 Whence Melody descends as from a throne

## CIII

And Juan gazed as one who is awoke  
 By a distant organ, doubting if he be  
 Not yet a dreamer, till the spell is broke  
 By the watchman, or some such reality,  
 Or by one's early valet's cursed knock,  
 At least it is a heavy sound to me,  
 Who like a morning slumber—for the night  
 Shows stars and women in a better light

## CIII

And Juan, too, was helped out from his dream,  
 Or sleep, or whatsoever it was, by feeling  
 A most prodigious appetite—the steam  
 Of Zoe's cookery no doubt was stealing  
 Upon his senses, and the kindling beam  
 Of the new fire, which Zoe kept up, kneeling,  
 To stir her viands, made him quite awake  
 And long for food, but chiefly a beef-steak.



## DON JUAN

### CLIV

But beef is rare within these oxless isles;

Goat's flesh there is, no doubt, and kid, and mutton,  
And, when a holiday upon them smiles,

A joint upon their barbarous spits they put on:  
But this occurs but seldom, between whales.

For some of these are rocks with scarce a hut on,  
Others are fair and fertile, among which  
This, though not large, was one of the most rich.

### CLV

I say that beef is rare, and can't help thinking

That the old fable of the Minotaur  
From which our modern morals, rightly shrinking,

Condemn'd the royal lady's taste who wore  
A cow's shape for a mask – was only (sinking

The allegory) a mere type, no more,  
That Pasiphaë promoted breeding cattle,  
To make the Cretans bloodier in battle.

### CLVI

For we all know that English people are

Fed upon beef – I won't say much of beer,  
Because 'tis liquor only, and being far

From this my subject, has no business here;  
We know, too, they are very fond of war,

A pleasure – like all pleasures – rather dear;  
So were the Cretans – from which I infer,  
That beef and battles both were owing to her.

### CLVII

But to resume. The languid Juan raised

His head upon his elbow, and he saw  
A sight on which he had not lately gazed,  
As all his latter meals had been quite raw,

POEMS OF BYRON

I hree or four things, for which the Lord he praised,  
And, feeling still the famished vulture gnaw,  
He fell upon whate'er was offered, like  
A priest, a shark, an alderman, or pike

CIVIII

He ate, and he was well supplied, and she,  
Who watched him like a mother, would have fed  
Him past all bounds, because she smiled to see  
Such appetite in one she had deemed dead  
But Zoe, being older than Haidee,  
Knew (by tradition for she ne'er had read)  
That famished people must be slowly nursed,  
And fed by spoonfuls, else they always burst

CLIX

And so she took the liberty to state,  
Rather by deeds than words, because the case  
Was urgent, that the gentle man, whose fate  
Had made her mistress quit her bed to trace  
The sea-shore at this hour, must leave his plate,  
Unless he wished to die upon the place –  
She snatched it, and refused another morsel,  
Saying, he had gorged enough to make a horse ill

CLX

Next they – he being naked, save a tattered  
Pair of scarce decent trousers – went to work,  
And in the fire his recent rags they scattered,  
And dressed him, for the present, like a Turk,  
Or Greek – that is, although it not much mattered,  
Omitting turban, slippers, pistols, dirk, –  
They furnished him, entire, except some stitches,  
With a clean shirt, and very spacious breeches

DON JUAN

CLXI

And then fair Haidée tried her tongue at speaking,  
But not a word could Juan comprehend,  
Although he listened so that the young Greek in  
Her earnestness would ne'er have made an end;  
And, as he interrupted not, went eking  
Her speech out to her protégé and friend,  
Till pausing at the last her breath to take,  
She saw he did not understand Romaic.

CLXII

And then she had recourse to nods, and signs,  
And smiles, and sparkles of the speaking eye,  
And read (the only book she could) the lines  
Of his fair face, and found, by sympathy,  
The answer eloquent, where the soul shines  
And darts in one quick glance a long reply;  
And thus in every look she saw express  
A world of words, and things at which she guessed.

CLXIII

And now, by dint of fingers and of eyes,  
And words repeated after her, he took  
A lesson in her tongue; but by surmise,  
No doubt, less of her language than her look:  
As he who studies fervently the skies  
Turns oftener to the stars than to his book,  
Thus Juan learned his alpha beta better  
From Haidée's glance than any graven letter.

CLXIV

'Tis pleasing to be schooled in a strange tongue  
By female lips and eyes – that is, I mean,  
When both the teacher and the taught are young,  
As was the case, at least, where I have been;

They smile so when one's right, and when one's wrong  
 They smile still more, and then there intervene  
 Pressure of hands, perhaps even a chaste kiss, —  
 I learned the little that I know by this.

C I X V

That is, some words of Spanish, Turk, and Greek,  
 Italian not at all, having no teachers,  
 Much English I cannot pretend to speak,  
 Learning that language chiefly from its preachers,  
 Barrow, South, Tillotson, whom every week  
 I study, also Blair, the highest teachers  
 Of eloquence in pity and prose  
 I hate your poets, so read none of those.

C I X V I

As for the ladies, I have nought to say,  
 A wanderer from the British world of fashion,  
 Where I, like other 'dogs, have had my day,  
 Like other men, too, may have had my passion  
 But that, like other things, has passed away,  
 And all her fools whom I *could* lay the lash on  
 Foes, friends, men, women, now are nought to me,  
 But dreams of what has been, no more to be

C I X V I I

Return we to Don Juan He begun  
 To hear new words, and to repeat them, but  
 Some feelings, universal as the sun,  
 Were such as could not in his breast be shut  
 More than within the bosom of a man  
 He was in love, — as you would be, no doubt,  
 With a young benefactress, — so was she,  
 Just in the way we very often see.

DON JUAN

CLXVIII

And every day by daybreak – rather early  
For Juan, who was somewhat fond of rest –  
She came into the cave, but it was merely  
To see her bird reposing in his nest;  
And she would softly stir his locks so curly,  
Without disturbing her yet slumbering guest,  
Breathing all gently o'er his cheek and mouth,  
As o'er a bed of roses the sweet south.

CLXIX

And every morn his colour freshlier came,  
And every day helped on his convalescence;  
"I was well, because health in the human frame  
Is pleasant, besides being true love's essence,  
For health and idleness to passion's flame  
Are oil and gunpowder; and some good lessons  
Are also learnt from Ceres and from Bacchus,  
Without whom Venus will not long attack us.

CLXX

While Venus fills the heart, (without heart really  
Love, though good always, is not quite so good,)  
Ceres presents a plate of vermicelli, --  
For love must be sustained like flesh and blood, --  
While Bacchus pours out wine, or hands a jelly:  
Eggs, oysters, too, are amatory food;  
But who is their purveyor from above  
Heaven knows, – it may be Neptune, Pan, or Jove.

CLXXI

When Juan woke he found some good things ready,  
A bath, a breakfast, and the finest eyes  
That ever made a youthful heart less steady,  
Besides her maid's, as pretty for their size;

POEMS OF BYRON

But I have spoken of all this already –  
And repetition's tiresome and unwise, –  
Well – Juan, after bathing in the sea,  
Came always back to coffee and Haidée.

CLXXII

Both were so young, and one so innocent,  
That bathing passed for nothing; Juan seemed  
To her, as t'were, the kind of being sent,  
Of whom these two years she had nightly dreamed,  
A something to be loved, a creature meant  
To be her happiness, and whom she deemed  
To render happy; all who joy would win  
Must share it – Happiness was born a twin.

CLXXIII

It was such pleasure to behold him, such  
Enlargement of existence to partake  
Nature with him, to thrill beneath his touch,  
To watch him slumbering, and to see him wake:  
To live with him for ever were too much;  
But then the thought of parting made her quake;  
He was her own, her ocean-treasure, cast  
Like a rich wreck – her first love, and her last.

CLXXIV

And thus a moon rolled on, and fair Haidée  
Paid daily visits to her boy, and took  
Such plentiful precautions, that still he  
Remained unknown within his craggy nook;  
At last her father's prows put out to sea,  
For certain merchantmen upon the look,  
Not as of yore to carry off an Io,  
But three Ragusan vessels, bound for Scio.

DON JUAN

CLXXV

Then came her freedom, for she had no mother,  
So that, her father being at sea, she was  
Free as a married woman, or such other  
Female, as where she likes may freely pass,  
Without even the incumbrance of a brother,  
The freest she that ever gazed on glass;  
I speak of Christian lands in this comparison,  
Where wives, at least, are seldom kept in garrison.

CLXXVI

Now she prolonged her visits and her talk  
(For they must talk), and he had learnt to say  
So much as to propose to take a walk, –  
For little had he wandered since the day  
On which, like a young flower snapped from the stalk,  
Drooping and dewy on the beach he lay, –  
And thus they walked out in the afternoon,  
And saw the sun set opposite the moon.

CLXXVII

It was a wild and breaker-beaten coast,  
With cliffs above, and a broad sandy shore,  
Guarded by shoals and rocks as by an host,  
With here and there a creek, whose aspect wore  
A better welcome to the tempest-tost,  
And rarely ceased the haughty billow's roar,  
Save on the dead long summer days, which make  
The outstretched ocean glitter like a lake.

CLXXVIII

And the small ripple spilt upon the beach  
Scarcely o'erpassed the cream of your champagne,  
When o'er the brim the sparkling bumpers reach,  
That spring-dew of the spirit! the heart's rain!

POEMS OF BYRON

Few things surpass old wine; and they may preach  
Who please, – the more because they preach in vain,  
Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter,  
Sermons and soda-water the day after.

CLXXIX

Man, being reasonable, must get drunk;  
The best of life is but intoxication:  
Glory, the grape, love, gold, in these are sunk  
The hopes of all men, and of every nation;  
Without their sap, how branchless were the trunk  
Of life's strange tree, so fruitful on occasion:  
But to return, -- get very drunk; and when  
You wake with headache, you shall see what then.

CLXXX

Ring for your valet – bid him quickly bring  
Some hock and soda-water, then you'll know  
A pleasure worthy Xerxes the great king:  
For not the blest sherbet, sublimed with snow,  
Nor the first sparkle of the desert-spring,  
Nor Burgundy in all its sunset glow,  
After long travel, ennui, love, or slaughter,  
Vie with that draught of hock and soda-water.

CLXXXI

The coast – I think it was the coast that I  
Was just describing – Yes, it ~~was~~ the coast –  
Lay at this period quiet as the sky,  
The sands untumbled, the blue waves untost,  
And all was stillness, save the sea-bird's cry,  
And dolphin's leap, and little billow croust  
By some low rock or shelf, that made it fret  
Against the boundary it scarcely wet.



DON JUAN

CXXXII

And forth they wandered, her sure being gone,

As I have said, upon an expedition,

And mother, brother, guardian she had none,

Save Zoc, who, although with due prices on  
She waited on her lady with the sun

I thought duty service was her only mission  
Bringing warm water wreathing her long tresses,  
And asking now and then for cast-off dresses

CXXXIII

It was the cooling hour, just when the rounded

Red sun sinks down behind the azure hill,

Which then seems as if the whole earth it bounded,

Circling all nature hushed and dim and still,

With the fun mountain crescent half surrounded

On one side and the deep sea calm and chill

Upon the other, and the rosy sky

With one star sparkling through it like an eye

CXXXIV

And thus they wandered forth and hand in hand

Over the shining pebbles and the shells

Glided along the smooth and hardened sand

And in the worn and wild receptacles

Worked by the storms, yet worked as it were planned,

In hollow hills, with sparry roofs and cells,

They turned to rest, and each clasped by an arm,

Yielded to the deep twilight's purple dream

CXXXV

They looked up to the sky, whose floating glow

Spread like a rosy ocean, vast and bright

They gazed upon the glittering sea below,

Whence the broad moon rose circling into sight,

POEMS OF BYRON

They heard the waves' splash, and the wind so low,  
And saw each other's dark eyes darting light  
Into each other – and, beholding this,  
Their lips drew near, and clung into a kiss;

C I X X V I

A long, long kiss, a kiss of youth, and love,  
And beauty, all concentrating like rays  
Into one focus, kindled from above,  
Such kisses as belong to early days,  
Where heart, and soul, and sense, in concert move,  
And the blood's lava, and the pulse a blaze,  
Each kiss a heart-quake, for a kiss's strength,  
I think, it must be reckoned by its length

C I X X V I I

By length I mean duration, theirs endured  
Heaven knows how long – no doubt they never reckoned,  
And if they had, they could not have secured  
The sum of their sensations to a second  
They had not spoken; but they felt allured,  
As if their souls and lips each other beckoned,  
Which, being joined, like swarming bees they clung  
Their hearts the flowers from whence the honey sprung

C I X X V I I I

They were alone, but not alone as they  
Who shut in chambers think it loneliness,  
The silent ocean, and the starlight bay,  
The twilight glow, which momentarily grew less,  
The voiceless sands, and dropping caves, that lay  
Around them, made them to each other press,  
As if there were no life beneath the sky  
Save theirs, and that their life could never die

DON JUAN

CLXXXIX

They feared no eyes nor ears on that lone beach,  
They felt no terrors from the night; they were  
All in all to each other: though their speech  
Was broken words, they *thought* a language there, –  
And all the burning tongues the passions teach  
Found in one sigh the best interpreter  
Of nature's oracle – first love – that all  
Which Eve has left her daughters since her fall.

CXC

Haidée spoke not of scruples, asked no vows,  
Nor offered any; she had never heard  
Of plight and promises to be a spouse,  
Or perils by a loving maid incurred;  
She was all which pure ignorance allows,  
And flew to her young mate like a young bird;  
And, never, having dreamt of falsehood, she  
Had not one word to say of constancy.

CXCI

She loved, and was beloved – she adored,  
And she was worshipped; after nature's fashion,  
Their intense souls, into each other poured,  
If souls could die, had perished in that passion, –  
But by degrees their senses were restored,  
Again to be o'ercome, again to dash on;  
And, beating 'gainst *his* bosom, Haidée's heart  
Felt as if never more to beat apart.

CXCII

Alas! they were so young, so beautiful,  
So lonely, loving, helpless, and the hour  
Was that in which the heart is always full,  
And, having o'er itself no further power,

Prompt deeds eternity can not annul,  
 But pays off moments in an endless shower  
 Of hell-fire – all prepared for people giving  
 Pleasure or pain to one another living.

CXCIII

Alas! for Juan and Haidée! they were  
 So loving and so lovely – till then never,  
 Excepting our first parents, such a pair •  
 Had run the risk of being damned for ever  
 And Haidée, being devout as well as fair,  
 Had, doubtless, heard about the Stygian river,  
 And hell and purgatory – but forgot  
 Just in the very crisis she should not.

CXCIV

They look upon each other, and their eyes  
 Gleam in the moonlight; and her white arm clasps  
 Round Juan's head, and his around her bosom  
 Half buried in the tresses which it grasps;  
 She sits upon his knee, and drinks his sighs,  
 He hers, until they end in broken gasps,  
 And thus they form a group that's quite antique,  
 Half naked, loving, natural, and Greek.

CXCV

And when those deep and burning moments passed,  
 And Juan sunk to sleep within her arms,  
 She slept not, but all tenderly, though fast,  
 Sustained his head upon her bosom's charms;  
 And now and then her eye to heaven is cast,  
 And then on the pale cheek her breast now warms,  
 Pillowed on her o'erflowing heart, which pants  
 With all it granted, and with all it grants.

DON JUAN

CXCVI

An infant when it gazes on a light,  
A child the moment when it drains the breast,  
A devotee when soars the Host in sight,  
An Arab with a stranger for a guest,  
A sailor when the prize has struck in fight,  
A miser filling his most hoarded chest,  
Feel rapture; but not such true joy are reaping  
As they who watch o'er what they love while sleeping.

CXCVII

For there it lies so tranquil, so beloved,  
All that it hath of life with us is living;  
So gentle, stirless, helpless, and unmoved,  
And ah unconscious of the joy 'tis giving;  
All it hath felt, inflicted, passed, and proved,  
Hushed into depths beyond the watcher's diving;  
There lies the thing we love with all its errors  
And all its charms, like death without its terrors.

CXCVIII

The lady watched her lover - and that hour  
Of love's, and night's, and ocean's solitude,  
O'erflowed her soul with their united power;  
Amidst the barren sand and rocks so rude  
She and her wave-worn love had made their bower,  
Where nought upon their passion could intrude,  
And all the stars that crowded the blue space  
Saw nothing happier than her glowing face.

CXCIX

Alas! the love of women! it is known  
To be a lovely and a fearful thing;  
For all of theirs upon that die is thrown,  
And if 'tis lost, life hath no more to bring

POEMS OF BYRON

To them but mockeries of the past alone,  
And their revenge is as the tiger's spring,  
Deadly, and quick, and crushing; yet, as real  
Torture is theirs, what they inflict they feel.

CC

They are right; for man, to man so oft unjust,  
Is always so to women; one sole bond  
Awaits them, treachery is all their trust;  
Taught to conceal, their bursting hearts despond  
Over their idol, till some wealthier lust  
Buys them in marriage – and what rests beyond?  
A thankless husband, next a faithless lover,  
Then dressing, nursing, praying, and all's over.

CCI

Some take a lover, some take drams or prayers,  
Some mind their household, others dissipation,  
Some run away, and but exchange their cares,  
Losing the advantage of a virtuous station;  
Few changes e'er can better their affairs,  
Theirs being an unnatural situation,  
From the dull palace to the dirty hovel  
Some play the devil, and then write a novel.

CCII

Haidée was Nature's bride, and knew not this;  
Haidée was passion's child, born where the sun  
Showers triple light, and scorches even the kiss  
Of his gazelle-eyed daughters, she was one  
Made but to love, to feel that she was his  
Who was her chosen; what was said or done  
Elsewhere was nothing. – She had nought to fear,  
Hope, care, nor love, beyond, her heart beat *here*.

DON JUAN

CCIII

And oh! that quickening of the heart, that beat!

How much it costs us! yet each rising throb  
Is in its cause as its effect so sweet,

That Wisdom, ever on the watch to rob  
Joy of its alchemy, and to repeat

Fine truths; even Conscience, too, has a tough job  
To make us understand each good old maxim,  
So good – I wonder Castlereagh don't tax 'em.

CCIV

And now 'twas done – on the lone shore were plighted

Their hearts; the stars, their nuptial torches, shed  
Beauty upon the beautiful they lighted:

Ocean their witness, and the cave their bed,  
By their own feelings hallowed and united,

Their priest was Solitude, and they were wed:  
And they were happy, for to their young eyes  
Each was an angel, and earth paradise.

CCV

Oh, Love! of whom great Caesar was the suitor,

Titus the master, Antony the slave,  
Horace, Catullus, scholars, Ovid tutor,

Sappho the sage blue-stockings, in whose grave  
All those may leap who rather would be neuter –

(Leucadia's rock still overlooks the wave) –  
Oh, Love! thou art the very god of evil,  
For, after all, we cannot call thee devil.

CCVI

Thou makest the chaste connubial state precarious,

And jestest with the brows of mightiest men:  
Caesar and Pompey, Mahomet, Belisarius,

Have much employed the muse of history's pen:

POEMS OF BYRON

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Showers triple light, and scorches even the kiss  
Of his gazelle-eyed daughters; she was one  
Made but to love, to feel that she was his  
Who was her chosen; what was said or done  
Elsewhere was nothing. – She had nought to fear,  
Hope, care, nor love, beyond, her heart beat *here*.



DON JUAN

CCIII

And oh! that quickening of the heart, that beat!

How much it costs us! yet each rising throb  
Is in its cause as its effect so sweet,

That Wisdom, ever on the watch to rob  
Joy of its alchemy, and to repeat

Fine truths; even Conscience, too, has a tough job  
To make us understand each good old maxim,  
So good – I wonder Castlereagh don't tax 'em.

CCIV

And now 'twas done – on the lone shore were plighted

Their hearts; the stars, their nuptial torches, shed  
Beauty upon the beautiful they lighted.

Ocean to it witness, and the cave their bed,  
By their own feelings hallowed and united,

Their priest was Solitude, and they were wed.  
And they were happy, for to their young eyes  
Each was an angel, and earth paradise

CCV

Oh, Love! of whom great Caesar was the suitor,

Titus the master, Antony the slave,  
Horace, Catullus, scholars, Ovid tutor,

Sappho the sage blue-stockings, in whose grave  
All those may leap who rather would be neuter –  
(Leucadia's rock still overlooks the wave) –

Oh, Love! thou art the very god of evil,  
For, after all, we cannot call thee devil

CCVI

Thou makest the chaste connubial state precarious,

And jestest with the brows of mightiest men:  
Caesar and Pompey, Mahomet, Belisarius,

Have much employed the muse of history's pen:

POEMS OF BYRON

Their lives and fortunes were extremely various,  
Such worthies Time will never see again;  
Yet to these four in three things the same luck holds,  
They all were heroes, conquerors, and cuckolds.

CCVII

Thou makest philosophers; there's Epicurus  
And Aristippus, a material crew!  
Who to immoral courses would allure us  
By theories quite practicable too;  
If only from the devil they would insure us,  
How pleasant were the maxim (not quite new),  
'Eat, drink, and love, what can the rest avail us?'  
So said the royal sage Sardanapalus

CCVIII

But Juan! had he quite forgotten Julia?  
And should he have forgotten her so soon?  
I can't but say it seems to me most truly a  
Perplexing question; but, no doubt, the moon  
Does these things for us, and whenever newly a  
Palpitation rises, 'tis her boon,  
Else how the devil is it that fresh features  
Have such a charm for us poor human creatures?

CCIX

I hate inconstancy – I loathe, detest,  
Abhor, condemn, abjure the mortal made  
Of such quicksilver clay that in his breast  
No permanent foundation can be laid;  
Love, constant love, has been my constant guest,  
And yet last night, being at a masquerade,  
I saw the prettiest creature, fresh from Milan,  
Which gave me some sensations like a villain.

DON JUAN

CCX

But soon Philosophy came to my aid,  
And whispered, 'Think of every sacred tie!'  
'I will, my dear Philosophy!' I said,  
'But then her teeth, and then, oh, Heaven! her eye!  
I'll just inquire if she be wife or maid,  
Or neither - out of curiosity.'  
'Stop!' cried Philosophy, with air so Grecian,  
(Though she was masqued then as a fair Venetian;)

CCXI

'Stop!' so I topped. - But to return: that which  
Men call inconstancy is nothing more  
Than admiration due where nature's rich  
Profusion with young beauty covers o'er  
Some favoured object; and as in the niche  
A lovely statue we almost adore,  
This sort of adoration of the real  
Is but a heightening of the *beau ideal*.

CCXII

'Tis the perception of the Beautiful,  
A fine extension of the faculties,  
Platonic, universal, wonderful,  
Drawn from the stars, and filtered through the skies,  
Without which life would be extremely dull;  
In short, it is the use of our own eyes,  
With one or two small senses added, just  
To hunt that flesh is formed of fiery dust.

CCXIII

Yet 'tis a painful feeling, and unwilling,  
For surely if we always could perceive  
In the same object graces quite as killing  
As when she rose upon us like an Eve,

POEMS OF BYRON

'Twould save us many a heartache, many a shilling,  
    (For we must get them anyhow, or grieve,)  
Whereas if one sole lady pleased for ever,  
How pleasant for the heart, as well as liver!

CCXIV

The heart is like the sky, a part of heaven,  
    But changes night and day, too, like the sky;  
Now o'er it clouds and thunder must be driven,  
    And darkness and destruction as on high:  
But when it hath been scorched, and pierced, and riven,  
    Its storms expire in water-drops; the eye  
Pours forth at last the heart's blood turned to tears,  
Which make the English climate of our years.

CCXV

The liver is the lazaret of bile,  
    But very rarely executes its function,  
For the first passion stays there such a while,  
    That all the rest creep in and form a junction,  
Like knots of vipers on a dunghill's soil,  
    Rage, fear, hate, jealousy, revenge, compunction,  
So that all mischiefs spring up from this entrail,  
Like earthquakes from the hidden fire called 'central'.

CCXVI

In the mean time, without proceeding more  
    In this anatomy, I've finished now  
Two hundred and odd stanzas as before,  
    That being about the number I'll allow  
Each canto of the twelve, or twenty-four;  
    And, laying down my pen, I make my bow,  
Leaving Don Juan and Haidée to plead  
For them and theirs with all who deign to read.

DON JUAN

*From Canto III*

I

HAIL, Muse! *et cetera*. – We left Juan sleeping,  
Pillowed upon a fair and happy breast,  
And watched by eyes that never yet knew weeping,  
And loved by a young heart, too deeply blest  
To feel the poison through her spirit creeping,  
Or know who rested there, a foe to rest,  
Had soiled the current of her sinless years,  
And turned her pure heart's purest blood to tears!

II

Oh, Love! what is it in this world of ours  
Which makes it fatal to be loved? Ah why  
With cypress branches hast thou wreathed thy bowers,  
And made thy best interpreter a sigh?  
As those who dote on odours pluck the flowers,  
And place them on their breast – but place to die –  
Thus the frail beings we would fondly cherish  
Are laid within our bosoms but to perish.

III

In her first passion woman loves her lover,  
In all the others all she loves is love,  
Which grows a habit she can ne'er get over,  
And fits her loosely – like an easy glove,  
As you may find, whene'er you like to prove her:  
One man alone at first her heart can move;  
She then prefers him in the plural number,  
Not finding that the additions much encumber.

IV

I know not if the fault be men's or theirs;  
But one thing's pretty sure; a woman planted  
(Unliss at once she plunge for life in prayers) –  
After a decent time must be gallanted;

Although, no doubt, her first of love affairs  
 Is that to which her heart is wholly granted,  
 Yet there are some, they say, who have had *none*,  
 But those who have ne'er end with only *one*

V

'Tis melancholy, and a fearful sign  
 Of human frailty, folly, also crime,  
 That love and marriage rarely can combine,  
 Although they both are born in the same clime,  
 Marriage from love, like vinegar from wine  
 A sad, sour, sober beverage – by time  
 Is sharpened from its high celestial flavour  
 Down to a very homely household savour

VI

There's something of antipathy, as 'twere,  
 Between their present and their future state,  
 A kind of flattery that's hardly fun  
 Is used until the truth arrives too late  
 Yet what can people do, except despair?  
 The same things change their names at such a rate.  
 For instance – passion in a lover's glorious,  
 But in a husband is pronounced uxorious

VII

Men grow ashamed of being so very fond,  
 They sometimes also get a little tired  
 (But that, of course, is rare), and then despond  
 The same things cannot always be admired,  
 Yet 'tis 'so nominated in the bond',  
 That both are tied till one shall have expired  
 Sad thought! to lose the spouse that was adorning  
 Our days, and put one's servants into mourning

DON JUAN

VIII

There's doubtless something in domestic doings  
Which forms, in fact, true love's antithesis;  
Romances paint at full length people's wooings,  
But only give a bust of marriages;  
For no one cares for matrimonial cooings,  
There's nothing wrong in a connubial kiss:  
Think you, if Laura had been Petrarch's wife,  
He would have written sonnets all his life?

IX

All tragedies are finished by a death,  
All comedies are ended by a marriage;  
The future states of both are left to faith,  
For author or fear description might disparage  
The worlds to come of both, or fall beneath,  
And then both worlds would punish their miscarriage;  
So leaving each their priest and prayer-book ready,  
They say no more of death or of the lady.

X

The only two that in my recollection,  
Have sung of heaven and hell, or marriage, are  
Dante and Milton, and of both the affection  
Was hapless in their nuptials, for some bar  
Of fault or temper ruined the connection  
(Such things, in fact, it don't ask much to mar);  
But Dante's Beatrice and Milton's Eve  
Were not drawn from their spouses, you conceive.

XI

Some persons say that Dante meant theology  
By Beatrice, and not a mistress -- I,  
Although my opinion may require apology,  
Deem this a commentator's fantasy,

POEMS OF BYRON

Unless indeed it was from his own knowledge he  
Decided thus, and showed good reason why;  
I think that Dante's more abstruse ecstasies  
Meant to personify the mathematics.

XII

Haidée and Juan were not married, but  
The fault was theirs, not mine: it is not fair,  
Chaste reader, then, in any way to put  
The blame on me, unless you wish they were;  
Then if you'd have them wedded, please to shut  
The book which treats of this erroneous pair,  
Before the consequences grow too awful;  
'Tis dangerous to read of loves unlawful.

XIII

Yet they were happy, – happy in the illicit  
Indulgence of their innocent desires;  
But more imprudent grown with every visit,  
Haidée forgot the island was her sire's;  
When we have what we like 'tis hard to miss it,  
At least in the beginning, ere one tires;  
Thus she came often, not a moment losing,  
Whilst her piratical papa was cruising.

XIV

Let not his mode of raising cash seem strange,  
Although he fleeced the flags of every nation,  
For into a prime minister but change  
His title, and 'tis nothing but taxation;  
But he, more modest, took an humbler range  
Of life, and in an honester vocation  
Pursued o'er the high seas his watery journey,  
And merely practised as a sea-attorney.



## DON JUAN

### XV

The good old gentleman had been detained  
By winds and waves, and some important captures;  
And, in the hope of more, at sea remained,  
Although a squall or two had damped his raptures,  
By swamping one of the prizes; he had chained  
His prisoners, dividing them like chapters  
In numbered lots; they all had cuffs and collars,  
And averaged each from ten to a hundred dollars.

### XVI

Some he disposed of off Cape Matapan,  
Among his friends the Mainots; some he sold  
To his Tunis correspondents, save one man  
Tossed overboard unsaleable (being old);  
The rest – save here and there some richer one,  
Reserved for future ransom in the hold,  
Were linked alike, as for the common people, he  
Had a large order from the Dey of Tripoli.

### XVII

The merchandise was served in the same way,  
Picced out for different marts in the Levant,  
Except some certain portions of the prey,  
Light classic articles of female want,  
French stuffs, lace, tweezers, toothpicks, teapot, tray,  
Guitars and castanets from Alicant,  
All which selected from the spoil he gathers,  
Robbed for his daughter by the best of fathers.

### XVIII

A monkey, a Dutch mastiff, a macaw,  
Two parrots, with a Persian cat and kittens,  
He chose from several animals he saw –  
A terrier, too, which once had been a Briton's,

Who dying on the coast of Ithaca,  
 The peasants gave the poor dumb thing a pittance:  
 These to secure in this strong blowing weather,  
 He caged in one huge hamper altogether.

XIX

Then, having settled his marine affairs,  
 Despatching single cruisers here and there,  
 His vessel having need of some repairs,  
 He shaped his course to where his daughter fair  
 Continued still her hospitable cares;  
 But that part of the coast being shoal and bare,  
 And rough with reefs which ran out many a mile,  
 His port lay on the other side o' the isle.

XX

And there he went ashore without delay,  
 Having no custom-house nor quarantine  
 To ask him awkward questions on the way,  
 About the time and place where he had been.  
 He left his ship to be hove down next day,  
 With orders to the people to careen;  
 So that all hands were busy beyond measure,  
 In getting out goods, ballast, guns, and treasure.

XXI

Arriving at the summit of a hill  
 Which overlooked the white walls of his home,  
 He stopped. — What singular emotions fill  
 Their bosoms who have been induced to roam!  
 With fluttering doubts if all be well or ill —  
 With love for many, and with fears for some;  
 All feelings which o'erleap the years long lost,  
 And bring our hearts back to their starting-post....

## DON JUAN

### I XI

Old Lambro passed unseen a private gate,  
And stood within his hall at eventide,  
Meantime the lady and her lover sat  
At wassail in their beauty and their pride  
An ivory inlaid table spread with state  
Before them, and fur slaves on every side,  
Gems, gold, and silver, formed the service mostly,  
Mother of pearl and coral the less costly

### I XII

The dinner made about a hundred dishes,  
Lamb and pistachio nuts – in short all meats,  
And saffron soups, and sweetbreads – and the fishes  
Were of the finest that ever floured in nets,  
Drest to a Sybarite's most pampered wishes,  
The beverage was various sherbets  
Of rism, orange, and pomegranate juice,  
Squeezed through the rind which makes it best for use

### I XIII

These were ranged round each in its crystal ewer,  
And fruits, and date bread loaves closed the repast,  
And Mocha's berry from Arabia pure  
In small fine China cups, came in at last,  
Gold cups of filigree made to receive  
The hand from burning underneath them placed,  
Cloves, cinnamon and saffron too were boiled  
Up with the coffee, which (I think) they spoiled

### I XIV

The hangings of the room were tapestry, made  
Of velvet panels, each of different hue,  
And thick with damask flowers of silk inlaid,  
And round them ran a yellow border too,

POEMS OF BYRON

The upper border, richly wrought, displayed,  
Embroidered delicately o'er with blue,  
Soft Persian sentences, in lilac letters,  
From poets, or the moralists their betters.

LXV

These Oriental writings on the wall,  
Quite common in those countries, are a kind  
Of monitors adapted to recall,  
Like skulls at Memphian banquets, to the mind,  
The words which shook Belshazzar in his hall,  
And took his kingdom from him: you will find,  
Though sages may pour out their wisdom's treasure,  
There is no sterner moralist than pleasure.

LXVI

A beauty at the season's close grown hectic,  
A genius who has drunk himself to death,  
A rake turned methodistic, or eclectic –  
(For that's the name they like to pray beneath) –  
But most, an alderman struck apoplectic,  
Are things that really take away the breath, –  
And show that late hours, wine, and love are able  
To do not much less damage than the table.

LXVII

Haidée and Juan carpeted their feet  
On crimson satin, bordered with pale blue;  
Their sofa occupied three parts complete  
Of the apartment – and appeared quite new;  
The velvet cushions (for a throne more meet) –  
Were scarlet, from whose glowing centre grew  
A sun embossed in gold, whose rays of tissue,  
Meridian-like, were seen all light to issue.

DON JUAN

LXVIII

Crystal and marble, plate and porcelain,  
Had done their work of splendour; Indian mats  
And Persian carpets, which the heart bled to stain,  
Over the floors were spread; gazelles and cats,  
And dwarfs and blacks, and such like things, that gain  
Their bread as ministers and favourites – that's  
To say, by degradation – mingled there  
As plentiful as in a court, or fair.

LXIX

There was no want of lofty mirrors, and  
The tables, most of ebony inlaid  
With mother of pearl or ivory, stood at hand,  
Or were of tortoise-shell or rare woods made,  
Fretted with gold or silver: – by command,  
The greater part of these were ready spread  
With viands and sherbets in ice – and wine –  
Kept for all comers, at all hours to dine.

LXX

Of all the dresses I select Haidée's:  
She wore two jelicks – one was of pale yellow;  
Of azure, pink, and white was her chemise –  
'Neath which her breast heaved like a little billow;  
With buttons formed of pearls as large as peas,  
All gold and crimson shone her jelick's fellow,  
And the striped white gauze baracan that bound her,  
Like fleecy cloud about the moon, flowed round her.

LXXI

One large gold bracelet clasped each lovely arm,  
Lockless – so pliable from the pure gold  
That the hand stretched and shut it without harm,  
The limb which it adorned its only mould

So beautiful – its very shape would charm,  
 And clinging as if loath to lose its hold,  
 The purest ore enclosed the whitest skin  
 That e'er by precious metal was held in

LXXXII

Around, as princess of her father's land,  
 A like gold bar above her instep rolled,  
 Announced her rank, twelve rings were on her hand,  
 Her hair was starred with gems her veil's fine fold  
 Below her breast was fastened with a band  
 Of lavish pearls, whose worth could scarce be told,  
 Her orange silk full Turkish trousers furled  
 Above the prettiest ankle in the world

LXXXIII

Her hair's long auburn waves down to her heel  
 I flowed like an Alpine torrent which the sun  
 Dyes with his morning light, – and would conceal  
 Her person if allowed at large to run,  
 And still they seem resentfully to feel  
 The silken fillet's curb, and sought to shun  
 Their bonds whence er some Zephyr caught began  
 To offer his young pinion as her fan

LXXXIV

Round her she made an atmosphere of life,  
 The very air seemed lighter from her eyes,  
 They were so soft and beautiful, and rife  
 With all we can imagine of the skies,  
 And pure as Psyche ere she grew a wife –  
 Too pure even for the purest human ties,  
 Her overpowering presence made you feel  
 It would not be idolatry to kneel

DON JUAN

LXXV

Her eyelashes, though dark as night, were tinged  
    (It is the country's custom), but in vain;  
For those large black eyes were so blackly fringed,  
    The glossy rebels mocked the jetty stain,  
And in their native beauty stood avenged:  
    Her nails were touched with henna; but again  
The power of art was turned to nothing, for  
They could not look more rosy than before.

LXXVI

The henna should be deeply dyed to make  
    The skin relieved appear more fairly fair;  
She had no need of this, day ne'er will break  
    On mountains tops more heavenly white than her;  
The eye might doubt if it were well awake,  
    She was so like a vision; I might err,  
But Shakespeare also says, 'tis very silly  
    'To gild refinéd gold, or paint the lily.'

LXXVII

Juan had on a shawl of black and gold,  
    But a white baracan, and so transparent  
The sparkling gems beneath you might behold,  
    Like small stars through the milky way apparent;  
His turban, furled in many a graceful fold,  
    An emerald aigrette with Haidée's hair in't  
Surmounted, as its clasp, a glowing crescent,  
Whose rays shone ever trembling, but incessant.

LXXVIII

And now they were diverted by their suite,  
    Dwarfs, dancing girls, black eunuchs, and a poet,  
Which made their new establishment complete;  
    The last was of great fame, and liked to show it:

POEMS OF BYRON

His verses rarely wanted their due feet –  
 And for his theme – he seldom sung below it,  
 He being paid to ‘satirize or flatter,  
 As the psalm says, ‘inditing a good matter’

I X X X I V

He had travelled ‘mongst the Arabs, Turks, and Franks,  
 And knew the self-loves of the different nations;  
 And having lived with people of all ranks,  
 Had something ready upon most occasions –  
 Which got him a few presents and some thanks  
 He varied with some skill his adulations,  
 To ‘do at Rome as Romans do’ a piece  
 Of conduct was which he observed in Greece

I X X X V

Thus, usually, when he was asked to sing,  
 He gave the different nations something national,  
 ‘I was all the same to him – ‘God save the king’,  
 Or ‘Ça ira’, according to the fashion all  
 His muse made increment of any thing,  
 From the high lyric down to the low rational  
 If Pindar sang horse-races, what should hinder  
 Himself from being as pliable as Pindar?

I X X X V I

In France, for instance, he would write a chanson,  
 In England a six canto quarto tale,  
 In Spain, he’d make a ballad or romance on  
 The last war – much the same in Portugal,  
 In Germany, the Pegasus he’d prance on  
 Would be old Goethe’s – (see what says De Stael),  
 In Italy he’d ape the ‘Trecentisti’,  
 In Greece, he’d sing some sort of hymn like this t’ye



## DON JUAN

### 1

The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece!  
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,  
Where grew the arts of war and peace,  
Where Delos rose, and Phoebus sprung!  
Eternal summer gilds them yet,  
But all, except their sun, is set

### 2

The Scian and the Teian muse,  
The hero's harp, the lover's lute,  
Have found the fame your shores refuse,  
The place of birth alone is mute  
To sounds which echo further west  
Than your sires' 'Islands of the Blest'

### 3

The mountains look on Marathon –  
And Marathon looks on the sea;  
And musing there an hour alone,  
I dreamed that Greece might still be free;  
For standing on the Persians' grave,  
I could not deem myself a slave

### 4

A king sate on the rocky brow  
Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis;  
And ships, by thousands, lay below,  
And men in nations; – all were his!  
He counted them at break of day –  
And when the sun set where were they?

## 5

And where are they? and where art thou,  
 My country? On thy voiceless shore  
 The heroic lay is tuneless now –  
 The heroic bosom beats no more  
 And must thy lyre, so long divine,  
 Degenerate into hands like mine?

## 6

'Tis something in the dearth of fame,  
 Though linked among a fettered race,  
 To feel at least a patriot's shame,  
 Even as I sing, suffuse my face;  
 For what is left the poet here?  
 For Greeks a blush – for Greece a tear.

## 7

Must *we* but weep o'er days more blest?  
 Must *we* but blush? – Our fathers bled.  
 Earth! render back from out thy breast  
 A remnant of our Spartan dead!  
 Of the three hundred grant but three,  
 To make a new Thermopylae!

## 8

What, silent still? and silent all?  
 Ah! no; – the voices of the dead  
 Sound like a distant torrent's fall,  
 And answer, 'Let one living head,  
 But one arise, – we come, we come!'  
 'Tis but the living who are dumb.

DON JUAN

9

In vain – in vain; strike other chords;  
    Fill high the cup with Samian wine!  
Leave battles to the Turkish hordes,  
    And shed the blood of Scio's vine!  
Hark! rising to the ignoble call –  
How answers each bold Bacchanal!

10

You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet,  
    Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?  
Of two such lessons, why forget  
    The nobler and the manlier one?  
You have the letters Cadmus gave –  
Think ye he meant them for a slave?

11

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!  
    We will not think of themes like these!  
It made Anacreon's song divine:  
    He served – but served Polycrates –  
A tyrant; but our masters then  
Were still, at least, our countrymen.

12

The tyrant of the Chersonese  
    Was freedom's best and bravest friend;  
*That* tyrant was Miltiades!  
    Oh! that the present hour would lend  
Another despot of the kind!  
Such chains as his were sure to bind.

13

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!  
 On Suli's rock, and Paiga's shore,  
 Exists the remnant of a line  
 Such as the Doric mothers bore,  
 And there, perhaps, some seed is sown  
 The Heracleidan blood might own

14

I trust not for freedom to the Turks —  
 They have a king who buys and sells  
 In native swords and native ranks,  
 The only hope of courage dwells  
 But Turkish force and Latin fraud,  
 Would break your shield however broad

15

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!  
 Our virgins dance beneath the shade  
 I see their glorious black eyes shine  
 But gazing on each glowing maid,  
 My own the burning teardrop laves,  
 To think such breasts must suckle slave

16

Place me on Samium's marbled steep,  
 Where nothing, save the waves and I,  
 May hear our mutual murmurs sweep;  
 There, swan-like, let me sing and die  
 A land of slaves shall ne'er be mine —  
 Dash down yon cup of Samian wine!

DON JUAN

LXXXVII

Thus sung, or would, or could, or should have sung,  
The modern Greek, in tolerable verse;  
If not like Orpheus quite, when Greece was young,  
Yet in these times he might have done much worse:  
His strain displayed some feeling – right or wrong;  
And feeling, in a poet, is the source  
Of others' feeling; but they are such liars,  
And take all colours – like the hands of dyers....

XCI

Milton's the prince of poets – so we say;  
A little heavy, but no less divine:  
An independent being in his day –  
Learned, pious, temperate, in love and wine;  
But, his life falling into Johnson's way,  
We're told this great high priest of all the Nine  
Was whipt at college – a harsh sire – odd spouse,  
For the first Mrs Milton left his house.

XCII

All these are, *certainly*, entertaining facts,  
Like Shakespeare's stealing deer, Lord Bacon's bribes;  
Like Titus' youth, and Caesar's earliest acts;  
Like Burns (whom Doctor Currie well describes);  
Like Cromwell's pranks; – but although truth exacts  
These amiable descriptions from the scribes,  
As most essential to their hero's story,  
They do not much contribute to his glory.

XCIII

All are not moralists, like Southey, when  
He prated to the world of 'Pantisocracy';  
Or Wordsworth unexcised, unhired, who then  
Seasoned his pedlar poems with democracy;

POEMS OF BYRON

Or Coleridge, long before his flighty pen  
Let to the Morning Post its aristocracy,  
When he and Southey, following the same path,  
Espoused two partners (nulliners of Bath)

XCIV

Such names at present cut a convict figure,  
The very Botany Bay in moral geography,  
Their loyal treason, renegade rigour,  
Are good manure for their more bare biography,  
Wordsworth's last quarto, by the way, is bigger  
Than any since the birthday of typography,  
A drowsy frowsy poem, called the 'Excursion',  
Writ in a manner which is my aversion

XCV

He there builds up a formidable dyke  
Between his own and others' intellect,  
But Wordsworth's poem, and his followers, like  
Joanna Southcott's Shiloh, and her sect,  
Are things which in this century don't strike  
The public mind, — so few are the elect,  
And the new births of both their stale virginities  
Have proved but dropsies, taken for divinities

XCVI

But let me to my story I must own,  
If I have any fault, it is digression  
Leaving my people to proceed alone,  
While I soliloquize beyond expression,  
But these are my addresses from the throne,  
Which put off business to the ensuing session  
Forgetting each omission is a loss to  
The world, not quite so great as Ariosto

DON JUAN

XC VII

I know that what our neighbours call 'longueurs',  
    (We've not so good a *word*, but have the *thing*,  
In that complete perfection which ensures  
    An epic from Bob Southey every spring) –  
Form not the true temptation which allures  
    The reader; but 'twould not be hard to bring  
Some fine examples of the *épopée*,  
To prove its grand ingredient is *ennui*.

XC VIII

We learn from Horace, 'Homer sometimes sleeps';  
    We feel without him, Wordsworth sometimes wakes,  
To show with what complacency he creeps,  
    With his dear '*Waggoners*', around his lakes.  
He wishes for 'a boat' to sail the deeps –  
    Of ocean? – No, of air; and then he makes  
Another outcry for 'a little boat',  
And drivels seas to set it well afloat.

XC IX

If he must fain sweep o'er the ethereal plain,  
    And Pegasus runs restive in his '*Waggon*',  
Could he not beg the loan of Charles's Wain?  
    Or pray Medea for a single dragon?  
Or if too classic for his vulgar brain,  
    He feared his neck to venture such a nag on,  
And he must needs mount nearer to the moon,  
Could not the blockhead ask for a balloon?

C

'Pedlars', and 'Boats', and 'Waggon!' Oh! ye shades  
    Of Pope and Dryden, are we come to this?  
That 'dash of such sort not alone evades  
    Contempt, but from the bathos' vast abyss

POEMS OF BYRON

Floats scumlike uppermost, and these Jack Cades  
Of sense and song above your graves may hiss --  
The 'little boatman' and his 'Peter Bell'  
Can sneer at him who drew 'Achtophel!'

C I

T'our tale -- The feast was over, the slaves gone,  
The dwarfs and dancing girls had all retired,  
The Arab lore and poet's song were done,  
And every sound of revelry expired,  
The lady and her lover, left alone,  
The rosy flood of twilight's sky admired,  
Ave Maria! o'er the earth and sea,  
That heavenliest hour of Heaven is worthiest thee!

C II

Ave Maria! blessed be the hour!  
The time, the clime, the spot, where I so oft  
Have felt that moment in its fullest power  
Sink o'er the earth so beautiful and soft,  
While swung the deep bell in the distant tower,  
Or the faint dying day-hymn stole aloft,  
And not a breath crept through the rosy air,  
And yet the forest leaves seemed stirred with prayer!

C III

Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of prayer!  
Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of love!  
Ave Maria! may our spirits dare  
Look up to thine and to thy Son's above!  
Ave Maria! oh that face so fair!  
Those downcast eyes beneath the Almighty dove  
What though 'tis but a pictured image? -- strike  
That painting is no idol, -- 'tis too like.



DON JUAN

CIV

Some kinder casuists are pleased to say  
In nameless print – that I have no devotion;  
But set those persons down with me to pray,  
And you shall see who has the properest notion  
Of getting into heaven the shortest way;  
My altars are the mountains and the ocean,  
Earth, air, stars, – all that springs from the great Whole,  
Who hath produced, and will receive the soul.

CV

Sweet hour of 'twilight' – in the solitude  
Of the pine forest, and the silent shore  
Which bounds Ravenna's memorial wood,  
Rooted where once the Adrian wave flowed o'er,  
To where the last Caesarean fortress stood,  
Evergreen forest! which Boccaccio's lore  
And Dryden's lay made haunted ground to me,  
How have I loved the twilight hour and thee!

CVI

The shrill cicadas, people of the pine,  
Making their summer lives one ceaseless song,  
Were the sole echoes, save my steed's and mine,  
And vesper bell's that rose the boughs along;  
The spectre huntsman of Caeste's line,  
His hell-dogs, and their chase, and the fair throng  
Which learned from this example not to fly  
From a true lover, – shadowed my mind's eye.

CVII

Oh, Hesperus! thou bringest all good things –  
Home to the weary, to the hungry cheer,  
To the young bird the parent's brooding wings,  
The welcome stall to the o'erlaboured steer;

POEMS OF BYRON

Whate'er of peace about our hearthstone clings,  
Whate'er our household gods protect of dear,  
Are gathered round us by thy look of rest;  
Thou bringest the child, too, to the mother's breast.

CVIII

Soft hour! which wakes the wish and melts the heart  
Of those who sail the seas, on the first day  
When they from their sweet friends are torn apart;  
Or fills with love the pilgrim on his way  
As the far bell of vesper makes him start,  
Seeming to weep the dying day's decay;  
Is this a fancy which our reason scorns?  
Ah! surely nothing dies but something mourns!

CIX

When Nero perished by the justest doom  
Which ever the destroyer yet destroyed,  
Amidst the roar of liberated Rome,  
Of nations freed, and the world overjoyed,  
Some hands unseen strewed flowers upon his tomb:  
Perhaps the weakness of a heart not void  
Of feeling for some kindness done, when power  
Had left the wretch an uncorrupted hour.

CX

But I'm digressing; what on earth has Nero,  
Or any such like sovereign buffoons,  
To do with the transactions of my hero,  
More than such madmen's fellow man -- the moon's?  
Sure my invention must be down at zero,  
And I grown one of many 'wooden spoons'  
Of verse (the name with which we Cantabs please  
To dub the last of honours in degrees).

I feel this tediousness will never do –  
 'Tis being *too* epic, and I must cut down  
 (In copying) this long canto into two;  
 They'll never find it out, unless I own  
 The fact, excepting some experienced few;  
 And then as an improvement 'twill be shown:  
 I'll prove that such the opinion of the critic is  
 From Aristotle *passim*. – See Ποιητικης.

*The return of Haidée's father, the pirate Lambro, ends Juan and Haidée's happiness. She dies of grief and haemorrhage; and he is tied up, stowed under hatches, and shipped off to a slave market....*

*From Canto I*

## I

WHEN amatory poets sing their loves  
 In liquid lines mellifluously bland,  
 And pair their rhymes as Venus yokes her doves,  
 They little think what mischief is in hand;  
 The greater their success the worse it proves,  
 As Ovid's verse may give to understand;  
 Even Petrarch's self, if judged with due severity,  
 Is the Platonic pimp of all posterity.

## II

I therefore do denounce all amorous writing,  
 Except in such a way as not to attract;  
 Plain – simple – short, and by no means inviting,  
 But with a moral to each error tacked,

POEMS OF BYRON

Formed rather for instructing than delighting,  
And with all passions in their turn attacked,  
Now, if my Pegasus should not be shod ill,  
This poem will become a moral model

III

The European with the Asian shore  
Sprinkled with palaces, the ocean stream  
Here and there studded with a seventy-four,  
Sophia's cupola with golden gleam,  
The cypress groves, Olympus high and hoar,  
The twelve isles, and the more than I could dream,  
Far less describe, present the very view  
Which charmed the charming Mary Montagu

IV

I have a passion for the name of 'Mary',  
For once it was a magic sound to me;  
And still it half calls up the realms of fairy,  
Where I beheld what never was to be;  
All feelings changed, but this was last to vary,  
A spell from which even yet I am not quite free  
But I grow sad – and let a tale grow cold,  
Which must not be pathetically told

V

The wind swept down the Luxine, and the wave  
Broke foaming o'er the blue Symplegades,  
'Tis a grand sight from off 'the Giant's Grave'  
To watch the progress of those rolling seas  
Between the Bosphorus, as they lash and lave  
Europe and Asia, you being quite at ease;  
There's not a sea the passenger e'er pukes in,  
Turns up more dangerous breakers than the Luxine

DON JUAN

VI

'Twas a raw day of Autumn's bleak beginning,  
When nights are equal, but not so the days;  
The Parcae then cut short the further spinning  
Of seamen's fates, and the loud tempests raise  
The waters, and repentance for past sinning  
In all, who o'er the great deep take their ways:  
They vow to amend their lives, and yet they don't;  
Because if drowned, they can't if spared, they won't.

VII

A crowd of shivering slaves of every nation,  
And age, and sex, were in the market ranged;  
Each bevy with the merchant in his station:  
Poor creatures! their good looks were sadly changed.  
All save the blacks seemed jaded with vexation,  
From friends, and home, and freedom far estranged;  
The Negroes more philosophy displayed. -  
Used to it, no doubt, as eels are to be flayed.

VIII

Juan was juvenile, and thus was full,  
As most at his age are, of hope and health;  
Yet I must own, he looked a little dull,  
And now and then a tear stole down by stealth;  
Perhaps his recent loss of blood might pull  
His spirit down; and then the loss of wealth,  
A mistress, and such comfortable quarters,  
To be put up for auction amongst Tartars,

IX

Were things to shake a stoic; ne'ertheless,  
Upon the whole his carriage was serene:  
His figure, and the splendour of his dress,  
Of which some gilded remnants still were seen,

POEMS OF BYRON

Drew all eyes on him, giving them to guess  
He was above the vulgar by his mien;  
And then, though pale, he was so very handsome,  
And then – they calculated on his ransom

X

Like a backgammon board the place was dotted  
With whites and blacks, in groups on show for sale,  
Though rather more irregularly spotted  
Some bought the jet, while others chose the pale  
It chanced amongst the other people lotted,  
A man of thirty, rather stout and hale,  
With resolution in his dark grey eye,  
Next Juan stood, till some might choose to buy

XI

He had an English look, that is, was square  
In make, of a complexion white and ruddy,  
Good teeth, with curling rather dark brown hair,  
And, it might be from thought, or toil, or study,  
An open brow a little marked with care  
One arm had on a bandage rather bloody,  
And there he stood with such sang-froid, that greater  
Could scarce be shown even by a mere spectator

XII

But seeing at his elbow a mere lad,  
Of a high spirit evidently, though  
At present weighed down by a doom which had  
O'erthrown even men, he soon began to show  
A kind of blunt compassion for the sad  
Lot of so young a partner in the woe,  
Which for himself he seemed to deem no worse  
Than any other scrape, a thing of course

## DON JUAN

### XIII

'My boy!' – said he, 'amidst this motley crew  
Of Georgians, Russians, Nubians, and what not,  
All ragamuffins differing but in hue,  
With whom it is our luck to cast our lot,  
The only gentlemen seem I and you;  
So let us be acquainted, as we ought:  
If I could yield you any consolation,  
'Twould give me pleasure. – Pray, what is your nation?'

### XIV

When Juan answered 'Spanish!' he replied,  
'I thought, in fact, you could not be a Greek;  
Those servile dogs are not so proudly eyed:  
Fortune has played you here a pretty freak,  
But that's her way with all men, till they're tried;  
But never mind, – she'll turn, perhaps, next week;  
She has served me also much the same as you,  
Except that I have found it nothing new.'

### XV

'Pray, sir,' said Juan, 'if I may presume,  
*What* brought you here?' – 'Oh! nothing very rare –  
Six Tartars and a drag-chain —' – 'To this doom  
But what conducted, if the question's fair,  
Is that which I would learn..' – 'I served for some  
Months with the Russian army here and there,  
And taking lately, by Suwarrow's bidding,  
A town, was ta'en myself instead of Widdin.'

### XVI

'Have you no friends?' – 'I had – but, by God's blessing,  
Have not been troubled with them lately. Now  
I have answered all your questions without pressing,  
And you an equal courtesy should show.'

POEMS OF BYRON

'Alas!' said Juan, 'twere a tale distressing,  
And long besides.' – 'Oh' if 'tis really so,  
You're right on both accounts to hold your tongue;  
A sad tale saddens doubly, when 'tis long

XVII

'But droop not Fortune at your time of life,  
Although a female moderately fickle,  
Will hardly leave you (is she's not your wife)  
For any length of days in such a pickle  
To strive, too, with our fate were such a strife  
As if the corn-sheaf should oppose the sickle  
Men are the sport of circumstances, when  
The circumstances seem the sport of men'

XVIII

'Tis not,' said Juan, 'for my present doom  
I mourn, but for the past, – I loved a maid  
He paused, and his dark eye grew full of gloom,  
A single tear upon his eyelash staid  
A moment, and then dropped, 'but to resume,  
'Tis not my present lot, as I have said,  
Which I deplore so much, for I have borne  
Hardships which have the hardest ever worn,

XIX

On the rough deep But this last blow –' and here  
He stopped again, and turned away his face  
'Ay,' quoth his friend, 'I thought it would appear  
That there had been a lady in the case,  
And these are things which ask a tender tear,  
Such as I, too, would shed if in your place  
I cried upon my first wife's dying day,  
And also when my second ran away.



DON JUAN

XX

'My third —' — 'Your third!' quoth Juan, turning round;

'You scarcely can be thirty: have you three?'

'No — only two at present above ground:

Surely 'tis nothing wonderful to see

One person thrice in holy wedlock bound!'

'Well, then, your third,' said Juan; 'what did she?

She did not run away, too, — did she, sir?'

'No, faith.' — 'What then?' — 'I ran away from her.'

XXI

'You take things coolly, sir,' said Juan. 'Why,'

Replied the other, 'what can a man do?

There still are many rainbows in your sky,

But mirages have vanished. All, when life is new,

Commence with feelings warm, and prospects high;

But time strips our illusions of their hue,

And one by one in turn, some grand mistake

Casts off its bright skin yearly like the snake.

XXII

'Tis true, it gets another bright and fresh,

Or fresher, brighter; but the year gone through,

This skin must go the way, too, of all flesh,

Or sometimes only wear a week or two; —

Love's the first net which spreads its deadly mesh;

Ambition, avarice, vengeance, glory, glue

The glittering lime-twigs of our latter days,

Where still we flatter on for pence or praise.'

XXIII

'All this is very fine, and may be true,'

Said Juan; 'but I really don't see how

It betters present times with me or you.'

'No?' quoth the other; 'yet you will allow

By setting things in their right point of view,  
 Knowledge, at least, is gained; for instance, now,  
 We know what slavery is, and our disasters  
 May teach us better to behave when masters.'

XXIV

'Would we were masters now, if but to try  
 Their present lessons on our Pagan friends here,'  
 Said Juan, – swallowing a heart-burning sigh:  
 'Heaven help the scholar whom his fortune sends here!'  
 'Perhap we shall be one day, by and by,'  
 Rejoined the other, 'when our bad luck mends here;  
 Meantime (yon old black eunuch seems to eye us)  
 I wish to G-d that somebody would buy us.

XXV

'But after all, what *is* our present state?  
 'Tis bad, and may be better – all men's lot:  
 'Most men are slaves, none more so than the great,  
 To their own whims and passions, and what not;  
 Society itself, which should create  
 Kindness, destroys what little we had got:  
 To feel for none is the true social art  
 Of the world's stoics – men without a heart.'

XXVI

Just now a black old neutral personage  
 Of the third sex stepped up, and peering over  
 The captives seemed to mark their looks and age,  
 And capabilities, as to discover  
 If they were fitted for the purposed cage:  
 No lady e'er is ogled by a lover,  
 Horse by a blackleg, broadcloth by a tailor,  
 Fee by a counsel, felon by a jailor,

DON JUAN

XXVII

As is a slave by his intended bidder.

'Tis pleasant purchasing our fellow-creatures;  
And all are to be sold, if you consider

Their passions, and are dext'rous; some by features  
Are bought up, others by a warlike leader,

Some by a place – as tend their years or natures;  
The most by ready cash – but all have prices,  
From crowns to kicks, according to their vices.

XXVIII

The cunuel having eyed them o'er with care,

'Turned to the merchant, and begun to bid  
First but for one, and after for the pair;

They lagged, wrangled, swore, too – so they did!  
As though they were in a mere Christian fair

Cheapening an ox, an ass, a lamb, or kid;  
So that their bargain sounded like a battle  
For this superior yoke of human cattle.

XXIX

At last they settled into simple grumbling,

And pulling out reluctant purses, and  
Turning each piece of silver o'er, and tumbling

Some down, and weighing others in their hand,  
And by mistake sequins with paras jumbling,

Until the sum was accurately scanned,  
And then the merchant giving change, and signing  
Receipts in full, began to think of dining.

XXX

I wonder if his appetite was good?

Or, if it were, if also his digestion?  
Methinks at meals some odd thoughts might intrude,  
And conscience asks a curious sort of question,

POEMS OF BYRON

About the right divine how far we should  
    Sell flesh and blood When dinner has oppress'd one,  
I think it is perhaps the gloomiest hour  
Which turns up out of the sad twenty-four

XXXI

Voltaire says 'No' he tells you that Candide  
    Found life most tolerable after meals,  
He's wrong – unless man were a pig, indeed,  
    Repletion rather adds to what he feels,  
Unless he's drunk, and then no doubt he's freed  
    From his own brain's oppression while it reels  
Of food I think with Philip's son, or rather  
Ammon's (ill pleased with one world and one father).

XXXII

I think with Alexander, that the act  
    Of eating, with another act or two,  
Makes us feel our mortality in fact  
    Redoubled, when a roist and a rig out,  
And fish, and soup, by some side dishes bucked,  
    Can give us either pain or pleasure, who  
Would pique himself on intellects, whose use  
Depends so much upon the gastric juice

XXXIII

The other evening ('twas on Friday last) –  
    This is a fact, and no poetic fable –  
Just as my great coat was about me cast,  
    My hat and gloves still lying on the table,  
I heard a shot – 'twas eight o'clock scarce past –  
    And, running out as fast as I was able,  
I found the military commandant  
Stretched in the street, and able scarce to pant

## DON JUAN

### XL

The purchaser of Juan and acquaintance  
Bore off his bargains to a gilded boat,  
Embarked himself and them, and off they went thence  
As fast as oars could pull and water float;  
They looked like persons being led to sentence,  
Wondering what next, till the caïque was brought  
Up in a little creek below a wall  
O'ertopped with cypresses, dark-green and tall.

### XLI

Here their conductor tapping at the wicket  
Of a small iron door, 'twas opened, and  
He led them onward, first through a low thicket  
Flanked by large groves, which towered on either hand:  
They almost lost their way, and had to pick it –  
For night was closing ere they came to land.  
The eunuch made a sign to those on board,  
Who rowed off, leaving them without a word.

### XLII

As they were plodding on their winding way  
Through orange bowers, and jasmine, and so forth:  
(Of which I might have a good deal to say,  
There being no such profusion in the North  
Of oriental plants, 'et cetera',  
But that of late your scribblers think it worth  
Their while to rear whole hotbeds in *their* works,  
Because *one* poet travelled 'mongst the Turks:)

### XLIII

As they were threading on their way, there came  
Into Don Juan's head a thought, which he  
Whispered to his companion: – 'twas the same  
Which might have then occurred to you or me.

'Methinks,' – said he, – 'it would be no great shame  
 If we should strike a stroke to set us free,  
 Let's knock that old black fellow on the head,  
 And march away – 'twere easier done than said'

## XLIV

'Yes,' said the other, 'and when done, what then  
 How get out? how the devil got we in?  
 And when we once were fairly out, and when  
 From Saint Bartholomew we have saved our skin,  
 Tomorrow'd see us in some other den,  
 And worse off than we hitherto have been,  
 Besides, I'm hungry, and just now would take,  
 Like Esau, for my birthright a beef-steak

## XLV

'We must be near some place of man's abode, –  
 For the old Negro's confidence in creeping,  
 With his two captives, by so queer a road,  
 Shows that he thinks his friends have not been sleeping,  
 A single cry would bring them all abroad  
 'Tis therefore better looking before leaping  
 And there, you see, this turn has brought us through,  
 By Jove, a noble palace! – lighted too'

## XLVI

It was indeed a wide extensive building  
 Which opened on their view, and o'er the front  
 There seemed to be besprent a deal of gilding  
 And various hues, as is the Turkish wont, –  
 A gaudy taste, for they are little skilled in  
 The arts of which these lands were once the font  
 Each villa on the Bosphorus looks a screen  
 New painted, or a pretty opera-scene.

DON JUAN

XLVII

And nearer as they came, a genial savour  
Of certain stews, and roast-meats, and pilaus,  
Things which in hungry mortals' eyes find favour,  
Made Juan in his harsh intentions pause,  
And put himself upon his good behaviour:  
His friend, too, adding a new saving clause,  
Said, 'In Heaven's name let's get some supper now,  
And then I'm with you, if you're for a row.'

XLVIII

Some talk of an appeal unto some passion,  
Some to men's feelings, others to their reason;  
The last of these was never much the fashion,  
For reason thinks all reasoning out of season.  
Some speakers whine, and others lay the lash on,  
But more or less continue still to tease on,  
With arguments according to their 'forte';  
But no one ever dreams of being short. —

XLIX

But I digress: of all appeals, — although  
I grant the power of pathos, and of gold,  
Of beauty, flattery, threats, a shilling, — no  
Method's more sure at moments to take hold  
Of the best feelings of mankind, which grow  
More tender, as we every day behold,  
Than that all-softening, overpowering knell,  
The tocsin of the soul — the dinner-bell.

L

Turkey contains no bells, and yet men dine;  
And Juan and his friend, albeit they heard  
No Christian knoll to table, saw no line  
Of lackeys usher to the feast prepared,

Yet smelt roast-meat, beheld a huge fire shine,  
 And cooks in motion with their clean arms bared,  
 And gazed around them to the left and right,  
 With the prophetic eye of appetite

I I

And giving up all notions of resistance,  
 They followed close behind their sable guide,  
 Who little thought that his own cracked existence  
 Was on the point of being set aside  
 He motioned them to stop at some small distance,  
 And knocking at the gate, 'twas opened wide,  
 And a magnificent large hall displayed  
 The Asian pomp of Ottoman parade

I II

I won't describe, description is my forte,  
 But every fool describes in these bright days  
 His wondrous journey to some foreign court,  
 And spawns his quarto, and demands your praise  
 Death to his publisher, to him 'tis sport,  
 While Nature, tortured twenty thousand ways,  
 Resigns herself with exemplary patience  
 To guide-books, rhymes, tours, sketches, illustrations

I III

Along this hall, and up and down, some, squatting  
 Upon their hams, were occupied at chess,  
 Others in monosyllable talk chatted,  
 And some seemed much in love with their own dress,  
 And divers smoked superb pipes decorated  
 With amber mouths of greater price or less,  
 And several strutted, others slept, and some  
 Prepared for supper with a glass of rum



DON JUAN

LIV

As the black eunuch entered with his brace  
Of purchased infidels, some raised their eyes  
A moment without slackening from their pace;  
But those who sate, ne'er stirred in any wise:  
One or two stared the captives in the face,  
Just as one views a horse to guess his price;  
Some nodded to the Negro from their station,  
But no one troubled him with conversation.

LV

He leads them through the hall, and, without stopping,  
On through a farther range of goodly rooms,  
Splendid but silent, save in one, where, dropping,  
A marble fountain echoes through the glooms  
Of night, which robe the chamber, or where popping  
Some female head most curiously presumes  
To thrust its black eyes through the door or lattice,  
As wondering what the devil noise that is.

IVI

Some faint lamps gleaming from the lofty walls  
Gave light enough to hint their farther way,  
But not enough to show the imperial halls  
In all the flashing of their full array;  
Perhaps there's nothing – I'll not say appals,  
But saddens more by night as well as day,  
Than an enormous room without a soul  
To break the lifeless splendour of the whole.

IVII

Two or three seem so little, one seems nothing:  
In deserts, forests, crowds, or by the shore,  
There solitude, we know, has her full growth in  
The spots which were her realms for evermore;

POEMS OF BYRON

But in a mighty hall or gallery, both in  
More modern buildings and those built of yore,  
A kind of death comes o'er us all alone,  
Seeing what's meant for many with but one.

LVIII

A neat, snug study on a winter's night,  
A book, friend, single lady, or a glass  
Of claret, sandwich, and an appetite,  
Are things which make an English evening pass;  
Though *certainly* by no means so grand a sight  
As is a theatre lit up by gas.  
I pass my evenings in long galleries solely;  
And that's the reason I'm so melancholy....

LXIV

At last they reached a quarter most retired,  
Where echo woke as if from a long slumber;  
Though full of all things which could be desired,  
One wondered what to do with such a number  
Of articles which nobody required;  
Here wealth had done its utmost to encumber  
With furniture an exquisite apartment,  
Which puzzled Nature much to know what Art meant.

LXV

It seemed, however, but to open on  
A range or suite of further chambers, which  
Might lead to heaven knows where: but in this one  
The moveables were prodigally rich:  
Sofas 'twas half a sin to sit upon,  
So costly were they; carpets every stitch  
Of workmanship so rare, they made you wish  
You could glide o'er them like a golden fish.

DON JUAN

LXVI

The black, however, without hardly deigning  
A glance at that which wrapt the slaves in wonder,  
Trampled what they scarce trod for fear of staining,  
As if the milky way their feet was under  
With all its stars; and with a stretch attaining  
A certain press or cupboard niched in yonder –  
In that remote recess which you may see –  
Or if you don't the fault is not in me, –

LXVII

I wish to be perspicuous – and the black,  
I say, unlocking the recess, pulled forth  
A quantity of clothes fit for the back  
Of any Mussulman, whate'er his worth;  
And of variety there was no lack –  
And yet, though I have said there was no dearth, –  
He chose himself to point out what he thought  
Most proper for the Christians he had bought.

LXVIII

The suit he thought most suitable to each  
Was, for the elder and the stouter, first  
A Candiote cloak, which to the knee might reach,  
And trousers not so tight that they would burst,  
But such as fit an Asiatic breech;  
A shawl whose folds in Cashmire had been nurst.  
Slippers of saffron, dagger rich and handy;  
In short, all things which form a Turkish Dandy.

LXIX

While he was dressing, Baba, their black friend,  
Hinted the vast advantages which they  
Might probably attain both in the end,  
If they would but pursue the proper way

Which Fortune plainly seemed to recommend;  
 And then he added, that he needs must say,  
 'Twould greatly tend to better their condition,  
 If they would condescend to circumcision.

LXV

'For his own part, he really should rejoice  
 To see them true believers, but no less  
 Would leave his proposition to their choice.'  
 The other, thanking him for this excess  
 Of goodness, in thus leaving them a voice  
 In such a trifle, scarcely could express  
 'Sufficiently' (he said) 'his approbation  
 Of all the customs of this polished nation.

LXXI

'For his own share - he saw but small objection  
 To so respectable an ancient rite;  
 And, after swallowing down a slight refection,  
 For which he owned a present appetite,  
 He doubted not a few hours of reflection  
 Would reconcile him to the business quite.'  
 'Will it?' said Juan, sharply: 'Strike me dead,  
 But they as soon shall circumcise my head'

LXXII

'Cut off a thousand heads, before —' - 'Now, pray,'  
 Replied the other, 'do not interrupt:  
 You put me out in what I had to say.  
 Sir! - as I said, as soon as I have supt,  
 I shall perpend if your proposal may  
 Be such as I can properly accept;  
 Provided always your great goodness still  
 Remits the matter to our own free-will.'

DON JUAN

I X X I I I

Baba eyed Juan, and said, 'Be so good  
As dress yourself –' and pointed out a suit  
In which a Princess with great pleasure would  
Array her limbs, but Juan, standing mute,  
As not being in a masquerading mood,  
Gave it a slight kick with his Christian foot,  
And when the old Negro told him to 'Get ready,'  
Replied, 'Old gentleman, I'm not a lady'

I X X I V

What you may be, I neither know nor care,'  
Said Baba, 'but pray do as I desire  
I have no more time nor many words to spare.'  
'At least' said Juan, 'sure I may inquire  
The cause of this odd travesty' – 'I orbear,'  
Said Baba, 'to be curious, 'twill transpire,  
No doubt, in proper place, and time, and season  
I have no authority to tell the reason'

I X X V

Then if I do, said Juan, I'll be – 'Hold!'  
Rejoined the Negro, 'pray be not provoking,  
His spirit's well, but it may wax too bold,  
And you will find us not too fond of joking  
'What, sir!' said Juan, 'shall it ever be told  
That I unsexed my dress? But Baba, stroking  
The things down, said, 'Incense me, and I call  
Those who will leave you of no sex at all

I X X V I

'I offer you a handsome suit of clothes  
A woman's, true, but then there is a cause  
Why you should wear them' – 'What, though my soul  
loathes  
The effeminate garb' – thus, after a short pause,

Sighed Juan, muttering also some slight oaths,  
 'What the devil shall I do with all this gauze?'  
 Thus he profanely termed the finest lace  
 Which e'er set off a marriage-morning face.

LXXVII

And then he swore; and, sighing, on he slipped  
 A pair of trousers of flesh-coloured silk;  
 Next with a virgin zone he was equipped,  
 Which girt a slight chemise as white as milk;  
 But tugging on his petticoat, he tripped,  
 Which – as we say – or, as the Scotch say, *whilk*,  
 (The rhyme obliges me to this; sometimes  
 Monarchs are less imperative than rhymes) –

LXXVIII

Whilk, which (or what you please), was owing to  
 His garment's novelty, and his being awkward:  
 And yet at last he managed to get through  
 His toilet, though no doubt a little backward:  
 The Negro Baba helped a little too,  
 When some untoward part of raiment stuck hard;  
 And, wrestling both his arms into a gown,  
 He paused, and took a survey up and down.

LXXIX

One difficulty still remained – his hair  
 Was hardly long enough; but Baba found  
 So many false long tresses all to spare,  
 That soon his head was most completely crowned,  
 After the manner then in fashion there;  
 And this addition with such gems was bound  
 As suited the ensemble of his toilet,  
 While Baba made him comb his head and oil it.

DON JUAN

LXXX

And now being femininely all arrayed,

With some small aid from scissors, paint, and tweezers,  
He looked in almost all respects a maid,

And Baba smilingly exclaimed, 'You see, sirs,  
A perfect transformation here displayed;

And now, then, you must come along with me, sirs,  
That is – the Lady': clapping his hands twice,  
Four blacks were at his elbow in a trice.

LXXXI

'You, sir,' said Baba, nodding to the one,

'Will please to accompany those gentlemen  
To supper; but you, worthy Christian nun,

Will follow me. no trifling, sir; for when  
I say a thing, it must at once be done.

What fear you? think you this a lion's den?  
Why, 'tis a palace; where the truly wise  
Anticipate the Prophet's paradise.

LXXXII

'You fool! I tell you no one means you harm.'

'So much the better,' Juan said, 'for them;  
Else they shall feel the weight of this my arm,  
Which is not quite so light as you may deem.

I yield thus far; but soon will break the charm  
If any take me for that which I seem:

So that I trust for every body's sake,  
That this disguise may lead to no mistake.'

LXXXIII

'Blockhead! come on, and see,' quoth Baba; while

Don Juan, turning to his comrade, who  
Though somewhat grieved, could scarce forbear a smile  
Upon the metamorphosis in view, –

POEMS OF BYRON

'Farewell!' they mutually exclaimed. 'this soil  
Seems fertile in adventures strange and new,  
One's turned half Mussulman, and one a maid,  
By this old black enchanter's unsought aid

LXXXIV

'I arewell!' said Juan 'should we meet no more,  
I wish you a good appetite ' 'I arewell!'  
Replied the other, 'though it grieves me sore  
When we next meet, we'll have a tale to tell  
We needs must follow when I ate puts from shore  
Keep your good name, though I've herself once fell '  
'Nay,' quoth the maid, 'the Sultan's self shan't carry me,  
Unless his Highness promises to marry me

LXXXV

And thus they parted, each by separate doors,  
Baba led Juan onward, room by room  
Through glittering galleries, and o'er marble floors  
Till a gigantic portal through the gloom,  
Haughty and huge, along the distance lowers,  
And waited far arose a rich perfume  
It seemed as though they came upon a shrine,  
For all was vast, still, fragrant, and divine

LXXXVI

The giant door was broad, and bright, and high,  
Of gilded bronze, and carved in curious guise,  
Warriors thereon were battling furiously,  
Here stalks the victor, there the vanquished lies,  
There captives led in triumph droop the eye,  
And in perspective many a squadron flies  
It seems the work of times before the line  
Of Rome transplanted fell with Constantine.



DON JUAN

LXXXVII

This massy portal stood at the wide close  
Of a huge hall, and on its either side  
Two little dwarfs, the least you could suppose,  
Were sate, like ugly imps, as if allied  
In mockery to the enormous gate which rose  
O'er them in almost pyramidic pride:  
The gate so splendid was in all its features,  
You never thought about those little creatures,

LXXXVIII

Until you nearly trod on them, and then  
You started back in horror to survey  
The wondrous hideousness of those small men,  
Whose colour was not black, nor white, nor grey,  
But an extraneous mixture, which no pen  
Can trace, although perhaps the pencil may;  
They were misshapen pigmies, deaf and dumb –  
Monsters, who cost a no less monstrous sum.

LXXXIX

Their duty was – for they were strong, and though  
They looked so little, did strong things at times –  
To ope this door, which they could really do,  
The hinges being as smooth as Rogers' rhymes;  
And now and then, with tough strings of the bow,  
As is the custom of those Eastern climes,  
To give some rebel Pasha a cravat:  
For mutes are generally used for that.

XC

They spoke by signs – that is, not spoke at all;  
And looking like two incubi, they glared  
As Baba with his fingers made them fall  
To heaving back the portal folds: it scared

POEMS OF BYRON

Juan a moment, as this pair so small,  
With shrinking serpent optics on him stared;  
It was as if their little looks could poison  
Or fascinate whome'er they fixed their eyes on.

XCI

Before they entered, Baba paused to hint  
To Juan some slight lessons as his guide:  
'If you could just contrive,' he said, 'to stint  
That somewhat manly majesty of stride,  
'Twould be as well, and, - (though there's not much in't)  
To swing a little less from side to side,  
Which has at times an aspect of the oddest; -  
And also could you look a little modest,

XCII

'Twould be convenient; for these mutes have eyes  
Like needles, which may pierce those petticoats;  
And if they should discover your disguise,  
You know how near us the deep Bosphorus floats;  
And you and I may chance, ere morning rise,  
To find our way to Marmora without boats,  
Stitched up in sacks - a mode of navigation  
A good deal practised here upon occasion.'

XCIII

With this encouragement, he led the way  
Into a room still nobler than the last;  
A rich confusion formed a disarray  
In such sort, that the eye along it cast  
Could hardly carry anything away,  
Object on object flashed so bright and fast;  
A dazzling mass of gems, and gold, and glitter,  
Magnificently mingled in a litter.

DON JUAN

XCIV

Wealth had done wonders – taste not much; such things  
Occur in Orient palaces, and even  
In the more chastened domes of Western kings  
(Of which I have also seen some six or seven),  
Where I can't say or gold or diamond flings  
Great lustre, there is much to be forgiven;  
Groups of bad statues, tables, chairs, and pictures,  
On which I cannot pause to make my strictures.

XC V

In this imperial hall, at distance lay  
Under a canopy, and there reclined  
Quite in a confidential queenly way,  
A lady, Baba stopped, and kneeling signed  
To Juan, who though not much used to pray,  
Knelt down by instinct, wondering in his mind  
What all this meant, while Baba bowed and bended  
His head, until the ceremony ended.

XC VI

The lady rising up with such an air  
As Venus rose with from the wave, on them  
Bent like an antelope a Paphian pair  
Of eyes, which put out each surrounding gem,  
And raising up an arm as moonlight fur,  
She signed to Baba, who first kissed the hem  
Of her deep purple robe, and speaking low,  
Pointed to Juan, who remained below.

XC VII

Her presence was as lofty as her state;  
Her beauty of that overpowering kind,  
Whose force description only would abate:  
I'd rather leave it much to your own mind,

Than lessen it by what I could relate  
 Of forms and features; it would strike you blind  
 Could I do justice to the full detail,  
 So, luckily for both, my phrases fail

XCVIII

Thus much however I may add, her years  
 Were ripe, they might make six-and-twenty springs,  
 But there are forms which time to touch forbears,  
 And turns aside his scythe to vulgar things,  
 Such as was Mary's, Queen of Scots, true - tears  
 And love destroy, and sapping sorrow wrings  
 Charms from the charmer, yet some never grow  
 Ugly; for instance - Ninon de Lenclos

XCIX

She spake some words to her attendants, who  
 Composed a choir of girls, ten or a dozen,  
 And were all clad alike, like Juan, too,  
 Who wore their uniform, by Baba chosen,  
 They formed a very nymph-like looking crew,  
 Which might have called Diana's chorus 'cousin',  
 As far as outward show may correspond  
 I won't be bail for anything beyond

C

They bowed obeisance and withdrew, retiring,  
 But not by the same door through which came in  
 Baba and Juan, which last stood admiring,  
 At some small distance, all he saw within  
 This strange saloon, much fitted for inspiring  
 Marvel and praise, for both or none things win;  
 And I must say, I ne'er could see the very  
 Great happiness of the 'Nil Admirari'

DON JUAN

CI

'Not to admire is all the art I know  
(Plain truth, dear Murray, needs few flowers of speech)  
To make men happy, or to keep them so';  
(So take it in the very words of Creech).  
Thus Horace wrote we all know long ago;  
And thus Pope quotes the precept to re-teach  
From his translation; but had *none admired*,  
Would Pope have sung, or Horace been inspired?

CII

Baba, when all the damsels were withdrawn,  
Motioned to Juan to approach, and then  
A second time desired him to kneel down,  
And kiss the lady's foot; which maxim when  
He heard repeated, Juan with a frown  
Drew himself up to his full height again,  
And said, 'It grieved him, but he could not stoop  
To any shoe, unless it shod the Pope.'

CIII

Baba, indignant at this ill-timed pride,  
Made fierce remonstrances, and then a threat  
He muttered (but the last was given aside)  
About a bow-string – quite in vain; not yet  
Would Juan bend, though 'twere to Mahomet's bride:  
There's nothing in the world like etiquette  
In kingly chambers or imperial halls,  
As also at the race and county balls....

CVII

The lady eyed him o'er and o'er, and bade  
Baba retire, which he obeyed in style,  
As if well used to the retreating trade;  
And taking hints in good part all the while,

He whispered Juan not to be afraid,  
 And looking on him with a sort of smile,  
 Took leave, with such a face of satisfaction,  
 As good men wear who have done a virtuous action

CVIII

When he was gone, there was sudden change  
 I know not what might be the lady's thought,  
 But o'er her bright brow flashed a tumult strange,  
 And into her clear cheek the blood was brought,  
 Blood-red as sunset summer clouds which ringe  
 The verge of Heaven, and in her large eyes wrought,  
 A mixture of sensations might be scanned,  
 Of half voluptuousness and half command

CIX

Her form had all the softness of her sex,  
 Her features all the sweetness of the devil,  
 When he put on the cherub to perplex  
 Eve, and paved (God knows how) the road to evil,  
 The sun himself was scarce more free from specks  
 Than she from aught at which the eye could cavil,  
 Yet, somehow, there was something somewhere wanting  
 As if she rather *ordered* than was *granting*

CX

Something imperial, or imperious, threw  
 A chain o'er all she did, that is, a chain  
 Was thrown as 'twere about the neck of you –  
 And rapture's self will seem almost a pain  
 With aught which looks like despotism in view  
 Our souls at least are free, and 'tis in vain  
 We would against them make the flesh obey –  
 The spirit in the end will have its way

DON JUAN

CXI

Her very smile was haughty, though so sweet;  
Her very nod was not an inclination;  
There was a self-will even in her small feet,  
As though they were quite conscious of her station –  
They trod as upon necks; and to complete  
Her state (it is the custom of her nation),  
A poniard decked her girdle, as the sign  
She was a sultan's bride, (thank Heaven, not mine!)

CXII

'To hear and to obey' had been from birth  
The law of all around her; to fulfil  
All fantasies which yielded joy or mirth,  
Had been her slaves' chief pleasure, as her will:  
Her blood was high, her beauty scarce of earth –  
Judge, then, if her caprices e'er stood still;  
Had she but been a Christian, I've a notion  
We should have found out the 'perpetual motion'.

CXIII

Whate'er she saw and coveted was brought;  
Whate'er she did *not* see, if she supposed  
It might be seen, with diligence was sought,  
And when 'twas found straightway the bargain closed:  
There was no end unto the things she bought,  
Nor to the trouble which her fancies caused;  
Yet even her tyranny had such a grace,  
The women pardoned all except her face.

CXIV

Juan, the latest of her whims, had caught  
Her eye in passing on his way to sale;  
She ordered him directly to be bought,  
And Baba, who had ne'er been known to fail

In any kind of mischief to be wrought,  
 At all such auctions knew how to prevail  
 She had no prudence, but he had, and this  
 Explains the garb which Juan took amiss

CXV

His youth and features favoured the disguise,  
 And, should you ask how she, a sultan's bride,  
 Could wish or compass such strange fantasies,  
 This I must leave sultanas to decide  
 Emperors are only husbands in wives' eyes,  
 And kings and consorts oft are mystified,  
 As we may ascertain with due precision,  
 Some by experience, others by tradition

CXVI

But to the main point, where we have been tending,  
 She now conceived all difficulties past,  
 And deemed herself extremely condescending  
 When being made her property at last,  
 Without more preface, in her blue eyes blending  
 Passion and power, a glance on him she cast,  
 And merely saying 'Christum, canst thou love  
 Conceived that phrase was quite enough to move

CXVII

And so it was, in proper time and place,  
 But Juan, who had still his mind o'erflowing  
 With Hardee's isle and soft Ionian face,  
 Felt the warm blood, which in his face was glowing,  
 Rush back upon his heart, which filled apace,  
 And left his cheeks as pale as snowdrops blowing  
 These words went through his soul like Arab spears,  
 So that he spoke not, but burst into tears



DON JUAN

CXVIII

She was a good deal shocked; not shocked at tears,  
For women shed and use them at their liking;  
But there is something when man's eye appears  
Wet, still more disagreeable and striking:  
A woman's tear-drop melts, a man's half sears,  
Like molten lead, as if you thrust a pike in  
His heart to force it out, for (to be shorter)  
To them 'tis a relief, to us a torture.

CXIX

And she would have consoled, but knew not how:  
Having no equals, nothing which had e'er  
Infected her with sympathy till now,  
And never having dreamt what 'twas to bear  
Aught of a serious, sorrowing kind, although  
There might arise some pouting petty care  
To cross her brow, she wondered how so near  
Her eye another's eyes could shed a tear.

CXX

But nature teaches more than power can spoil,  
And, when a strong although a strange sensation  
Moves – female hearts are such a genial soil  
For kinder feelings, whatsoe'er their nation,  
They naturally pour the 'wine and oil',  
Samaritans in every situation;  
And thus Gulbeyaz, though she knew not why,  
Felt an odd glistening moisture in her eye.

CXXI

But tears must stop like all things else; and soon  
Juan, who for an instant had been moved  
To such a sorrow by the intrusive tone  
Of one who dared to ask if 'he *had* loved',

POEMS OF BYRON

Called back the stoic to his eyes, which shone  
Bright with the very weakness he reproved;  
And although sensitive to beauty, he  
Felt most indignant still at not being free.

CXXII

Gulbeyaz, for the first time in her days,  
Was much embarrassed, never having met  
In all her life with aught save prayers and praise;  
And as she also risked her life to get  
Him whom she meant to tutor in love's ways  
Into a comfortable tête-à-tête,  
To lose the hour would make her quite a martyr,  
And they had wasted now almost a quarter.

CXXIII

I also would suggest the fitting time,  
To gentlemen in any such like case,  
That is to say in a meridian clime –  
With us there is more law given to the chase,  
But here a small delay forms a great crime:  
So recollect that the extremest grace  
Is just two minutes for your declaration –  
A moment more would hurt your reputation.

CXXIV

Juan's was good; and might have been still better,  
But he had got Haidée into his head:  
However strange, he could not yet forget her,  
Which made him seem exceedingly ill-bred.  
Gulbeyaz, who looked on him as her debtor  
For having had him to her palace led,  
Began to blush up to the eyes, and then  
Grow deadly pale, and then blush back again.

DON JUAN

CXXV

At length, in an imperial way, she laid  
Her hand on his, and bending on him eyes  
Which needed not an empire to persuade,  
Looked into his for love, where none replies:  
Her brow grew black, but she would not upbraid,  
That being the last thing a proud woman tries;  
She rose, and pausing one chaste moment, threw  
Herself upon his breast, and there she grew.

CXXVI

'This was an awkward test, as Juan found,  
But he was steeled by sorrow, wrath, and pride:  
With gentle force her white arms he unwound,  
And seated her all drooping by his side,  
Then rising haughtily he glanced around,  
And looking coldly in her face, he cried,  
'The prisoned eagle will not pair, nor I  
Serve a sultana's sensual fantasy.

CXXVII

'Thou ask'st, if I can love? be this the proof  
How much I *have* loved – that I love not *thee*!  
In this vile garb, the distaff, web, and woof,  
Were fitter for me. love is for the free!  
I am not dazzled by this splendid roof;  
Whate'er thy power, and great it seems to be,  
Heads bow, knees bend, eyes watch around a throne,  
And hands obey – our hearts are still our own.'

CXXVIII

This was a truth to us extremely trite;  
Not so to her, who ne'er had heard such things:  
She deemed her least command must yield delight,  
Earth being only made for queens and kings.

If hearts lay on the left side or the right  
 She hardly knew, to such perfection brings  
 Legitimacy its born votaries, when  
 Aware of their due royal rights o'er men.

CXXXI

Suppose, – but you already have supposed,  
 The spouse of Potiphar, the Lady Booby,  
 Phaedra, and all which story has disclosed  
 Of good examples; pity that so few by  
 Poets and private tutors are exposed,  
 To educate – ye youth of Europe – you by!  
 But when you have supposed the few we know,  
 You can't suppose Gulbeyaz' angry brow. . .

CXXXIX

Her first thought was to cut off Juan's head;  
 Her second, to cut only his – acquaintance;  
 Her third, to ask him where he had been bred;  
 Her fourth, to rally him into repentance;  
 Her fifth, to call her maids and go to bed;  
 Her sixth, to stab herself; her seventh, to sentence  
 The lash to Baba. – but her grand resource  
 Was to sit down again, and cry of course.

CXL

She thought to stab herself, but then she had  
 The dagger close at hand, which made it awkward;  
 For Eastern stays are little made to pad,  
 So that a poniard pierces if 'tis stuck hard:  
 She thought of killing Juan – but, poor lad!  
 Though he deserved it well for being so backward,  
 The cutting off his head was not the art  
 Most likely to attain her aim – his heart.

DON JUAN

CXLI

Juan was moved: he had made up his mind  
To be impaled, or quartered as a dish  
For dogs, or to be slain with pangs refined,  
Or thrown to lions, or made baits for fish,  
And thus heroically stood resigned,  
Rather than sin – except to his own wish:  
But all his great preparatives for dying  
Dissolved like snow before a woman crying.

CXLII

As through his palms Bob Acres' valour oozed,  
So Juan's virtue ebbed, I know not how;  
And first he wondered why he had refused;  
And then, if matters could be made up now;  
And next his savage virtue he accused,  
Just as a friar may accuse his vow,  
Or as a dame repents her of her oath,  
Which mostly ends in some small breach of both.

CXLIII

So he began to stammer some excuses;  
But words are not enough in such a matter,  
Although you borrowed all that e'er the muses  
Have sung, or even a Dandy's dandiest chatter,  
Or all the figures Castlereagh abuses;  
Just as a languid smile began to flatter  
His peace was making, but before he ventured  
Further, old Baba rather briskly entered.

CXLIV

'Bride of the Sun! and Sister of the Moon!'  
( 'Twas thus he spake, ) 'and Empress of the Earth!  
Whose frown would put the spheres all out of tune  
Whose smile makes all the planets dance with mirth,

POEMS OF BYRON

Your slave brings tidings – he hopes not too soon –  
Which your sublime attention may be worth:  
The Sun himself has sent me like a ray,  
To hint that he is coming up this way.'

CXLV

'Is it,' exclaimed Gulbeyaz, 'as you say?  
I wish to heaven he would not shine till morning!  
But bid my women form the milky way.  
Hence, my old comet! give the stars due warning -  
And, Christian! mingle with them as you may,  
And as you'd have me pardon your past scorning -  
Here they were interrupted by a humming  
Sound, and then by a cry, 'The Sultan's coming!'

CXLVI

First came her damsels, a decorous file,  
And then his Highness' eunuchs, black and white;  
The train might reach a quarter of a mile:  
His majesty was always so polite  
As to announce his visits a long while  
Before he came, especially at night;  
For being the last wife of the Emperor,  
She was of course the favourite of the four.

CXLVII

His Highness was a man of solemn port,  
Shawled to the nose, and bearded to the eyes,  
Snatched from a prison to preside at court,  
His lately bowstrung brother caused his rise;  
He was as good a sovereign of the sort  
As any mentioned in the histories  
Of Cantemir, or Knöllés, where few shine  
Save Solyman, the glory of their line.

DON JUAN

CXLVIII

He went to mosque in state, and said his prayers  
With more than 'Oriental scrupulosity';  
He left to his vizier all state affairs,  
And showed but little royal curiosity;  
I know not if he had domestic cares –  
No process proved connubial animosity;  
Four wives, and twice five hundred maids, unseen,  
Were ruled as calmly as a Christian queen.

CXLIX

If now and then there happened a slight slip,  
Little was heard of criminal or crime;  
The story scarcely passed a single lip –  
The sack and sea had settled all in time,  
From which the secret nobody could rip:  
The public knew no more than does this rhyme;  
No scandals made the daily press a curse –  
Morals were better, and the fish no worse....

CLIV

His Majesty saluted his fourth spouse  
With all the ceremonies of his rank,  
Who cleared her sparkling eyes and smoothed her brows,  
As suits a matron who has played a prank;  
These must seem doubly mindful of their vows,  
To save the credit of their breaking bank:  
To no men are such cordial greetings given,  
As those whose wives have made them fit for heaven.

CLV

His Highness cast around his great black eyes,  
And looking, as he always looked, perceived  
Juan amongst the damsels in disguise,  
At which he seemed no whit surprised nor grieved,

But just remarked with air sedate and wise,  
 While still a fluttering sigh Gulbeyaz heaved,  
 'I see you've bought another girl; 'tis pity  
 That a mere Christian should be half so pretty.'

CLVI

This compliment, which drew all eyes upon  
 The new-bought virgin, made her blush and shake.  
 Her comrades, also, thought themselves undone.  
 Oh! Mahomet! that his Majesty should take  
 Such notice of a giaour, while scarce to one  
 Of them his lips imperial ever spake!  
 There was a general whisper, toss, and wriggle,  
 But etiquette forbade them all to giggle.

CLVII

The Turks do well to shut – at least, sometimes  
 The women up – because, in sad reality,  
 Their chastity in these unhappy climes  
 Is not a thing of that astringent quality,  
 Which in the North prevents precocious crimes,  
 And makes our snow less pure than our morality:  
 The sun, which yearly melts the polar ice,  
 Has quite the contrary effect on vice

CLVIII

Thus in the East they are extremely strict,  
 And wedlock and a padlock mean the same;  
 Excepting only when the former's picked  
 It ne'er can be replaced in proper frame;  
 Spoilt, as a pipe of claret is when pricked  
 But then their own polygamy's to blame;  
 Why don't they knead two virtuous souls for life  
 Into that moral centaur, man and wife?



DON JUAN

CLIX

'Thus far our chronicle; and now we pause,  
Though not for want of matter; but 'tis time,  
According to the ancient epic laws,  
To slacken sail, and anchor with our rhyme.  
Let this fifth canto meet with due applause,  
'The sixth shall have a touch of the sublime;  
Meanwhile, as Homer sometimes sleeps, perhaps  
You'll pardon to my muse a few short naps.

*From Canto VI*

XXIV

Gulbeyaz and her lord were sleeping, or  
At least one of them! – Oh, the heavy night,  
When wic'ed wives, who love some bachelor,  
Lie down in dudgeon to sigh for the light  
Of the grey morning, and look vainly for  
Its twinkle through the lattice dusky quite –  
To toss, to tumble, doze, revive, and quake  
Lest their too lawful bed-fellow should wake!

XXV

These are beneath the canopy of heaven,  
Also beneath the canopy of beds,  
Four-posted and silk-curtained, which are given  
For rich men and their brides to lay their heads  
Upon, in sheets white as what bards call 'driven  
Snow'. Well! 'tis all haphazard when one weds.  
Gulbeyaz was an empress, but had been  
Perhaps as wretched if a peasant's quean.

XXVI

Don Juan in his femine disguise,  
With all the damsels in their long array,  
Had bowed themselves before th' imperial eyes,  
And at the usual signal ta'en their way

POEMS OF BYRON

Back to their chambers, those long galleries  
In the seraglio, where the ladies lay  
Their delicate limbs; a thousand bosoms there  
Beating for love, as the caged bird's for air.

XXVII

I love the sex, and sometimes would reverse  
The tyrant's wish, 'that mankind only had  
One neck, which he with one fell stroke might pierce':  
My wish is quite as wide, but not so bad,  
And much more tender on the whole than fierce;  
It being (not *now*, but only while a lad)  
That womankind had but one rosy mouth,  
To kiss them all at once from North to South.

XXVIII

Oh, enviable Briareus! with thy hands  
And heads, if thou hadst all things multiplied  
In such proportion! – But my Muse withstands  
The giant thought of being a Titan's bride,  
Or travelling in Patagonian lands;  
So let us back to Lilliput, and guide  
Our hero through the labyrinth of love,  
In which we left him several lines above.

XXIX

He went forth with the lovely Odalisques,  
At the given signal joined to their array;  
And though he certainly ran many risks,  
Yet he could not at times keep, by the way,  
(Although the consequences of such frisks  
Are worse than the worst damages men pay  
In moral England, where the thing's a tax,)  
From ogling all their charms from breasts to backs.

DON JUAN

XXX

Still he forgot not his disguise: – along  
The galleries from room to room they walked,  
A virgin-like and edifying throng.  
By cunuchs flanked; while at their head there stalked  
A dame who kept up discipline among  
The female ranks, so that none stirred or talked,  
Without her sanction on their she-parades:  
Her title was 'the Mother of the Maids'.

XXXI

Whether she was a 'mother', I know not,  
Or whether they were 'maids' who called her mother;  
But this is her seraglio title, got  
I know not how, but good as any other;  
So Cantemir can tell you, or De Tott:  
Her office was to keep aloof or smother  
All bad propensities in fifteen hundred  
Young women, and correct them when they blundered.

XXXII

A goodly sinecure, no doubt! but made  
More easy by the absence of all men –  
Except his majesty, – who, with her aid,  
And guards, and bolts, and walls, and now and then  
A slight example, just to cast a shade  
Along the rest, contrived to keep this den  
Of beauties cool as an Italian convent,  
Where all the passions have, alas! but one vent.

XXXIII

And what is that? Devotion, doubtless – how  
Could you ask such a question? – but we will  
Continue. As I said, this goodly row  
Of ladies of all countries at the will

POEMS OF BYRON

Of one good man, with stately march and slow,  
Like water-lilies floating down a rill –  
Or rather lake – for rills do not run slowly, –  
Paced on most maiden-like and melancholy.

XXXIV

But when they reached their own apartments, there,  
Like birds, or boys, or bedlamites broke loose,  
Waves at spring-tide, or women anywhere  
When freed from bonds (which are of no great use  
After all), or like Irish at a fair,  
Their guards being gone, and as it were a truce  
Established between them and bondage, they  
Began to sing, dance, chatter, smile, and play.

XXXV

Their talk, of course, ran most on the new comer;  
Her shape, her hair, her air, her everything:  
Some thought her dress did not so much become her,  
Or wondered at her ears without a ring;  
Some said her years were getting nigh their summer,  
Others contended they were but in spring;  
Some thought her rather masculine in height,  
While others wished that she had been so quite.

XXXVI

But no one doubted on the whole, that she  
Was what her dress bespoke, a damsel fair,  
And fresh, and 'beautiful exceedingly',  
Who with the brightest Georgians might compare:  
They wondered how Gulbeyaz, too, could be  
So silly as to buy slaves who might share  
(If that his Highness wearied of his bride)  
Her throne and power, and every thing beside.

DON JUAN

XXXVII

But what was strangest in this virgin crew,  
Although her beauty was enough to vex,  
After the first investigating view  
They all found out as few, or fewer, specks  
In the fair form of their companion new,  
Than is the custom of the gentle sex,  
When they survey, with Christian eyes or heathen,  
In a new face, 'the ugliest creature breathing'.

XXXVIII

And yet they had their little jealousies,  
Like all the rest; but upon this occasion,  
Whether there are such things as sympathies  
Without our knowledge or our approbation,  
Although they could not see through his disguise,  
All felt a soft kind of concatenation,  
Like magnetism, or devilism, or what  
You please – we will not quarrel about that:

XXXIX

But certain 'tis they all felt for their new  
Companion something newer still, as 'twere  
A sentimental friendship through and through,  
Extremely pure, which made them all concur  
In wishing her their sister, save a few  
Who wished they had a brother just like her,  
Whom, if they were at home in sweet Circassia,  
They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha.

XL

Of those who had most genius for this sort  
Of sentimental friendship, there were three,  
Lolah, Katinka, and Dudù – in short,  
(To save description) fair as fair can be

POEMS OF BYRON

Were they, according to the best report,  
Though differing in stature and degree,  
And clime and time, and country and complexion,  
They all alike admired their new connection

XI I

Lolah was dusk as India and as warm;  
Katinka was a Georgian, white and red,  
With great blue eyes, a lovely hand and arm,  
And feet so small they scarce seemed made to tread,  
But rather skim the earth, while Dudù's form  
Looked more adapted to be put to bed,  
Being somewhat large, and languishing, and lazy,  
Yet of a beauty that would drive you crazy

XI I I

A kind of sleepy Venus seemed Dudù,  
Yet very fit to 'murder sleep' in those  
Who gazed upon her cheek's transcendent hue,  
Her Attic forehead, and her Phidian nose  
Few angles were there in her form, 'tis true,  
Thinner she might have been, and yet scarce lose,  
Yet, after all, 'twould puzzle to say where  
It would not spoil some separate charm to pare

XI I I I

She was not violently lively, but  
Stole on your spirit like a May-day breaking,  
Her eyes were not too sparkling, yet, half-shut,  
They put beholders in a tender taking,  
She looked (this simile's quite new) just cut  
From marble, like Pygmalion's statue waking,  
The mortal and the marble still at strife,  
And timidly expanding into life

DON JUAN

XLIV

Lolah demanded the new damsel's name –  
    'Juanna.' – Well, a pretty name enough.  
Katinka asked her also whence she came –  
    'From Spain.' – 'But where *is* Spain?' – 'Don't ask  
    such stuff,  
Nor show your Georgian ignorance – for shame!' –  
    Said Lolah, with an accent rather rough,  
To poor Katinka: 'Spain's an island near  
Morocco, betwixt Egypt and Tangier.'

XLV

Dudù said nothing, but sat down beside  
    Juanna, playing with her veil or hair;  
And looking at her steadfastly, she sighed,  
    As if she pitied her for being there,  
A pretty stranger, without friend or guide,  
    And all abashed, too, at the general stare  
Which welcomes hapless strangers in all places,  
With kind remarks upon their mien and faces.

XLVI

But here the Mother of the Maids drew near,  
    With, 'Ladies, it is time to go to rest.  
I'm puzzled what to do with you, my dear,'  
    She added to Juanna, their new guest:  
'Your coming has been unexpected here,  
    And every couch is occupied; you had best  
Partake of mine; but by tomorrow early  
We will have all 'things settled for you fairly.'

XLVII

Here Lolah interposed – 'Mamma, you know  
    You don't sleep soundly, and I cannot bear  
That anybody should disturb you so;  
    I'll take Juanna; we're a slenderer pair

Than you would make the half of, — don't say no,  
 And I of your young charge will take due care '  
 But here Katinka interfered, and said,  
 'She also had compassion and a bed '

XI VIII

'Besides, I hate to sleep alone,' quoth she  
 The matron frowned 'Why so?' — 'For fear of ghosts,'  
 Replied Katinka, 'I am sure I see  
 A phantom upon each of the four posts,  
 And then I have the worst dreams that can be,  
 Of Guebres, Gnaours, and Ginns, and Gouls in hosts '  
 The dame replied, 'Between your dreams and you,  
 I fear Juanna's dreams would be but few

XI IX

'You, Lolah, must continue still to lie  
 Alone, for reasons which don't matter, you  
 The same, Katinka, until by and by,  
 And I shall place Juanna with Dudu,  
 Who's quiet, inoffensive, silent, shy,  
 And will not toss and chatter the night through  
 What say you, child?' — Dudù said nothing, as  
 Her talents were of the more silent class,

I

But she rose up, and kissed the matron's brow  
 Between the eyes, and Lolah on both cheeks,  
 Katinka, too, and with a gentle bow  
 (Curt'sies are neither used by Turks nor Greeks)  
 She took Juanna by the hand to show  
 Their place of rest, and left to both their piques,  
 The others pouting at the matron's preference  
 Of Dudù, though they held their tongues from deference



DON JUAN

LI

It was a spacious chamber (Oda is  
The Turkish title), and ranged round the wall  
Were couches, toilets – and much more than this  
I might describe, as I have seen it all,  
But it suffices – little was amiss;  
’Twas on the whole a nobly furnished hall,  
With all things ladies want, save one or two,  
And even those were nearer than they knew.

LII

Dudù, as has been said, was a sweet creature,  
Not very dashing, but extremely winning,  
With the most regulated charms of feature,  
Which painters cannot catch like faces sinning  
Against proportion – the wild strokes of nature  
Which they hit off at once in the beginning,  
Full of expression, right or wrong, that strike,  
And pleasing, or unpleasing, still are like.

LIII

But she was a soft landscape of mild earth,  
Where all was harmony, and calm, and quiet.  
Luxuriant, budding; cheerful without mirth,  
Which, if not happiness, is much more nigh it  
Than are your mighty passions and so forth,  
Which some call ‘the sublime’: I wish they’d try it:  
I’ve seen your stormy seas and stormy women,  
And pity lovers rather more than seamen.

LIV

But she was pensive more than melancholy,  
And serious more than pensive, and serene,  
It may be, more than either – not unholy  
Her thoughts, at least till now, appear to have been.

POEMS OF BYRON

The strangest thing was, beauteous, she was wholly  
Unconscious, albeit turned of quick seventeen,  
That she was fair, or dark, or short, or tall;  
She never thought about herself at all.

LV

And therefore was she kind and gentle as  
The Age of Gold (when gold was yet unknown,  
By which its nomenclature came to pass,  
Thus most appropriately has been shown  
'Lucus a *non* lucendo,' *not* what *was*,  
But what *was not*, a sort of style that's grown  
Extremely common in this age, whose metal  
The devil may decompose, but never settle

IVI

I think it may be of 'Corinthian Brass',  
Which was a mixture of all metals, but  
The brazen uppermost) kind reader! pass  
This long parenthesis I could not shut  
It sooner for the soul of me, and class  
My faults even with your own! which meaneth, put  
A kind construction upon them and me  
But *that* you won't — then don't I am not less free

IVII

'Tis time we should return to plain narration,  
And thus my narrative proceeds — Dudù,  
With every kindness short of ostentation,  
Showed Juan, or Juanna, through and through  
This labyrinth of females, and each station  
Described — what's strange — in words extremely few  
I have but one simile, and that's a blunder,  
For wordless woman, which is *silent* thunder.

DON JUAN

LVIII

And next she gave her (I say *her*, because  
The gender still was epicene, at least  
In outward show, which is a saving clause)  
An outline of the customs of the East,  
With all their chaste integrity of laws,  
By which the more a harem is increased,  
The stricter doubtless grow the vestal duties  
Of any supernumerary beauties.

LIX

And then she gave Juanna a chaste kiss:  
Dudù was fond of kissing – which I'm sure  
That nobody can ever take amiss,  
Because 'tis pleasant, so that it be pure,  
And between females means no more than this –  
That they have nothing better near, or newer.  
'Kiss' rhymes to 'bliss' in fact as well as verse –  
I wish it never led to something worse.

LX

In perfect innocence she then unmade  
Her toilet, which cost little, for she was  
A child of Nature, carelessly arrayed:  
If fond of a chance ogle at her glass,  
'Twas like the fawn, which, in the lake displayed,  
Beholds her own shy, shadowy image pass,  
When first she starts, and then returns to peep,  
Admiring this new native of the deep.

LXI

And one by one her articles of dress  
Were laid aside; but not before she offered  
Her aid to fair Juanna, whose excess  
Of modesty declined the assistance proffered:

Or Lot's wife ~~done~~ in salt, — or what you will; —  
My ~~smiles~~ are gathered in a heap,  
So pick and choose — perhaps you'll be content  
With a carved lady ~~on~~ a monument.

LXIX

And lo! a fifth appears, — and what is she?  
A lady of a 'certain age', which means  
Certainly aged — what her years might be  
I know not, never counting past their teens,  
But there she slept, not quite so fair to see,  
As ere that awful period intervenes  
Which lays both men and women on the shelf,  
To meditate upon their sins and self

LXX

But all this time how slept or dreamed, Dudu  
With strict inquiry I could never discover,  
And scorn to add a syllable untrue,  
But ere the middle watch was hardly over  
Just when the fading lamps waned dim and blue,  
And phantoms hovered, or might seem to hover,  
To those who like their company, about  
The apartment, on a sudden she screamed out

LXXI

And that so loudly, that upstart all  
The Oda, in a general commotion  
Matron and maids, and those whom you may call  
Neither, came crowding like the waves of ocean,  
One on the other, throughout the whole hall,  
All trembling, wondering, without the least notion  
More than I have myself of what could make  
The calm Dudu so turbulently wake

## DON JUAN

### LXXXII

But wide awake she was, and round her bed,  
With floating draperies and with flying hair,  
With eager eyes, and light but hurried tread,  
And bosoms, arms, and ankles glancing bare,  
And bright as any meteor ever bred  
By the North Pole, — they sought her cause of care,  
For she seemed agitated, flushed, and frightened,  
Her eye dilated and her colour heightened

### LXXXIII

But what is strange — and a strong proof how great  
A blessing is sound sleep — Juanna lay  
As fast as ever husband by his mate  
In holy matrimony snores away  
Not all the clamour broke her happy state  
Of lumber, ere they shook her — so they say  
At least — and then she too, unclosed her eyes,  
And yawned a good deal with discreet surprise

### LXXXIV

And now commenced a strict investigation,  
Which, as all spoke at once, and more than once  
Conjecturing, wondering, asking a narration,  
Alike might puzzle either wit or dunce  
To answer in a very clear oration  
Dudù had never passed for wanting sense  
But, being 'no orator as Brutus is',  
Could not at first expound what was amiss

### LXXXV

At length she said, that in a slumber sound  
She dreamed a dream, of walking in a wood  
A 'wood obscure', like that where Dante found  
Himself in at the age when all grow good,

POEMS OF BYRON

Life's half-way house, where dames with virtue crowned  
Run much less risk of lovers turning rude;  
And that this wood was full of pleasant fruits,  
And trees of goodly growth and spreading roots;

LXXVI

And in the midst a golden apple grew, –  
A most prodigious pippin – but it hung  
Rather too high and distant; that she threw  
Her glances on it, and then, longing, flung  
Stones and whatever she could pick up, to  
Bring down the fruit, which still perversely clung  
To its own bough, and dangled yet in sight,  
But always at a most provoking height; –

LXXVII

That on a sudden, when she least had hope,  
It fell down of its own accord before  
Her feet; that her first movement was to stoop  
And pick it up, and bite it to the core;  
That just as her young lip began to open  
Upon the golden fruit the vision bore,  
A bee flew out, and stung her to the heart,  
And so – she awoke with a great scream and start.

LXXVIII

All this she told with some confusion and  
Dismay, the usual consequence of dreams  
Of the unpleasant kind, with none at hand  
To expound their vain and visionary gleams.  
I've known some odd ones which seemed really planned  
Prophetically, or that which one deems  
A 'strange coincidence', to use a phrase  
By which such things are settled now-a-days.

DON JUAN

LXXIX

The damsels, who had thoughts of some great harm,  
Began, as is the consequence of fear,  
To scold a little at the false alarm  
That broke for nothing on their sleeping ear.  
The matron, too, was wroth to leave her warm  
Bed for the dream she had been obliged to hear,  
And chafed at poor Dudù, who only sighed,  
And said, that she was sorry she had cried.

LXXX

'I've heard of stories of a cock and bull;  
But visions of an apple and a bee,  
To take us from our natural rest, and pull  
The whole Oda from their beds at half-past three,  
Would make us think the moon is at its full.  
You surely are unwell, child! we must see,  
Tomorrow, what his Highness's physician  
Will say to this hysteric of a vision.

LXXXI

'And poor Juanna, too, the child's first night  
Within these walls, to be broke in upon  
With such a clamour – I had thought it right  
That the young stranger should not lie alone,  
And, as the quietest of all, she might  
With you, Dudù, a good night's rest have known;  
But now I must transfer her to the charge  
Of Lolah – though her couch is not so large.'

LXXXII

Lolah's eyes sparkled at the proposition;  
But poor Dudù, with large drops in her own,  
Resulting from the scolding or the vision,  
Implored that present pardon might be shown

POEMS OF BYRON

For this first fault, and that on no condition  
    (She added in a soft and piteous tone)  
Juanna should be taken from her, and  
Her future dreams should all be kept in hand

LXXXIII

She promised never more to have a dream  
    At least to dream so loudly as just now  
She wondered at herself how she could scream  
    'Twas foolish, nervous, as she must allow,  
A fond hallucination, and a theme  
    For laughter — but she felt her spirits low  
And begged they would excuse her — she'd get over  
This weakness in a few hours, and recover

LXXXIV

And here Juanna kindly interposed,  
    And said she felt herself extremely well  
Where she then was, as her sound sleep disclosed  
    When all around rang like a tocsin bell  
She did not find herself the least disposed  
    To quit her gentle partner, and to dwell  
Apart from one who had no sin to show,  
Save that of dreaming once — and I propose

LXXXV

As thus Juanna spoke, Dudu turned round  
    And hid her face within Juanna's breast  
Her neck alone was seen, but that was found  
    The colour of a budding rose's crest  
I can't tell why she blushed, nor can expound  
    The mystery of this rapture of their rest  
All that I know is, that the facts I state  
Are true as truth has ever been of late



DON JUAN

LXXXVI

And so good night to them, -- or, if you will,  
Good morrow -- for the cock had crown, and light  
Began to clothe each Asiatic hill,  
And the mosque crescent struggled into sight  
Of the long caravan, which in the chill  
Of dewy dawn wound slowly round each height  
That stretches to the stony belt, which girds  
Asia, where Kaff looks down upon the Kurds....

*The canto ends with Juan and Dudù being threatened with a  
dipping....*

CXX

I leave them for the present with good wishes,  
Though doubts of their well doing, to arrange  
Another part of history; for the dishes  
Of this our banquet we must sometimes change;  
And trusting Juan may escape the fishes,  
Although his situation now seems strange,  
And scarce secure, as such digressions are fair,  
The Muse will take a little touch at warfare.

*From Canto VII*

LXV

The Russians now were ready to attack.  
But oh, ye goddesses of war and glory!  
How shall I spell the name of each Cossaque  
Who were immortal, could one tell their story?  
Alas! what to their memory can lack?  
Achilles' self was not more grim and gory  
Than thousands of this new and polished nation,  
Whose names want nothing but -- pronunciation.

XV

Still I'll record a few, if but to increase

Our euphony: there was Strongenoff, and Strokonoff,  
Meknop, Serge Lwow, Arsniéw of modern Greece,

And Tschitsshakoff, and Roguenoff, and Chokenoff,  
And others of twelve consonants apiece;

And more might be found out, if I could poke enough  
Into gazettes; but Fame (capricious strumpet),  
It seems, has got an ear as well as trumpet,

XVI

And cannot tune those discords of narration,

Which may be names at Moscow, into rhyme,  
Yet there were several worth commemoration,

As e'er was virgin of a nuptial chime;  
Soft words, too, fitted for the peroration

Of Londonderry drawling against time,  
Ending in 'ischskin', 'ousckin', 'iffskchy', 'ouski',  
Of whom we can insert but Rousamouski,

XVII

Scherematoff and Chrematoff, Koklophti,

Koclobski, Kourakin, and Mouskin Pouskin,  
All proper men of weapons, as e'er scoffed high  
Against a foe, or ran a sabre through skin.

Little cared they for Mahomet or Mufti,

Unless to make their kettle-drums a new skin  
Out of their hides, if parchment had grown dear,  
And no more handy substitute been near.

XVIII

Then there were foreigners of much renown,

Of various nations, and all volunteers;  
Not fighting for their country or its crown,  
But wishing to be one day brigadiers:

DON JUAN

Also to have the sacking of a town;

A pleasant thing to young men at their years.  
'Mongst them were several Englishmen of pith,  
Sixteen called Thomson, and nine teen named Smith.

XIX

Jack Thomson and Bill Thomson; - all the rest  
Had been called '*Jemmy*', after the great bard;  
I don't know whether they had arms or crest,  
But such a godfather's as good a card.  
Three of the Smiths were Peters; but the best  
Amongst them all, hard blows to inflict or ward,  
Was *he*, since so renowned 'in country quarters  
At Halifax' but now he served the Tartars

XX

The rest were Jacks and Gills and Wills and Bills,  
But when I've added that the elder Jack Smith  
Was born in Cumberland among the hills,  
And that his father was an honest blacksmith,  
I've said all I know of a name that fills  
Three lines of the despatch in taking 'Schmacksmith'  
A village of Moldavia's waste, wherein  
He fell, immortal in a bulletin

XXI

I wonder (although Mars no doubt's a god I  
Praise) if a man's name in a *bulletin*  
May make up for a *bullet* in his body'  
I hope this little question is no sin,  
Because, though I am but a simple noddy,  
I think one Shakespeare puts the same thought in  
The mouth of some one in his plays so doting,  
Which many people pass for wits by quoting

XXII

Then there were Frenchmen, gallant, young, and gay  
 But I'm too great a patriot to record  
 Their Gallic names upon a glorious day,  
 I'd rather tell ten lies than say a word  
 Of truth, — such truths are treason, they betray  
 Their country, and as traitors are abhorred  
 Who name the French in English, save to show  
 How Peace should make John Bull the Frenchman's foe

XXIII

The Russians, having built two batteries on  
 An isle near Ismail, had two ends in view,  
 The first was to bombard it, and knock down  
 The public buildings and the private too  
 No matter what poor souls might be undone  
 The city's shape suggested this — 'tis true  
 Formed like an amphitheatre, each dwelling  
 Presented a fine mark to throw a shell in

XXIV

The second object was to profit by  
 The moment of the general consternation  
 To attack the Turks' flotilla, which lay nigh  
 Extremely tranquil, anchored at its station  
 But a third motive was as probably  
 To frighten them into capitulation,  
 A fantasy which sometimes seizes warriors  
 Unless they are game as bull-dogs and fox-terriers

XXV

A habit rather blameable, which is  
 That of despising those we combat with,  
 Common in many cases, was in this  
 The cause of killing Tchitchitzkoff and Smith,

# DON JUAN

One of the valorous 'Smiths' whom we shall miss  
 Out of those nineteen who late rhymed to 'pith',  
 But 'tis a name so spread o'er 'Sir' and 'Madam',  
 That one would think the first who bore it 'Adam'

## XXXI

The Russian batteries were incomplete  
 Because they were constructed in a hurry  
 Thus the same cause which makes a verse want feet,  
 And throws a cloud o'er Longman and John Murray,  
 When the sale of new books is not so fleet  
 As they who print them think is necessary,  
 May likewise put off for a time what story  
 Sometimes call murder, and at others glory

## XXXII

Whether it was their engineer's stupidity,  
 Their haste or waste, I neither know nor care,  
 Or some contractor's personal cupidity  
 Saving his soul by cheating in the ware  
 Of homicide, but there was no solidity  
 In the new batteries erected there  
 They either missed or they were never missed  
 And added greatly to the missing list

## XXXIII

A sad miscalculation about distance  
 Made all their naval matters incorrect  
 Three fireships lost their amiable existence  
 Before they reached a spot to take effect  
 The match was lit too soon and no assistance  
 Could remedy this lubberly defect,  
 They blew up in the middle of the river  
 While, though 'twas dawn the 'Turks slept fast as ever

POEMS OF BYRON

XXIX

At seven they rose, however, and surveyed  
The Russ flotilla getting under way;  
'Twas nine, when still advancing undismayed,  
Within a cable's length their vessels lay  
Off Ismail, and commenced a cannonade,  
Which was returned with interest, I may say,  
And by a fire of musketry and grape,  
And shells and shot of every size and shape.

XXX

For six hours bore they without intermission  
The Turkish fire, and, aided by their own  
Land batteries, worked their guns with great precision.  
At length they found mere cannonade alone  
By no means would produce the town's submission,  
And made a signal to retreat at one.  
One bark blew up, a second near the works  
Running aground, was taken by the Turks.

XXXI

The Moslem, too, had lost both ships and men;  
But when they saw the enemy retire,  
Their Delhis manned some boats, and sailed again,  
And galled the Russians with a heavy fire,  
And tried to make a landing on the main;  
But here the effect fell short of their desire:  
Count Damas drove them back into the water  
Pell-mell, and with a whole gazette of slaughter. . .

XLII

Our friends the Turks, who with loud 'Allahs' now  
Began to signalize the Russ retreat,  
Were damnably mistaken; few are slow  
In thinking that their enemy is beat,

DON JUAN

(Or *beaten*, if you insist on grammar, though  
I never think about it in a heat,)  
But here I say the Turks were much mistaken,  
Who hating hogs, yet wished to save their bacon.

XI III

For, on the sixteenth, at full gallop, drew  
In sight two horsemen, who were deemed Cossacques  
For some time, till they came in nearer view.  
They had but little baggage at their backs,  
For there were but *three* shirts between the two;  
But on they rode upon two Ukraine hacks,  
Till, in approaching, were at length descried  
In this plair pair, Suwarrow and his guide. . .

XLVI

But to the tale; - great joy unto the camp!  
To Russian, Tartar, English, French, Cossacque,  
O'er whom Suwarrow shone like a gas lamp,  
Presaging a most luminous attack;  
Or like a wisp along the marsh so damp,  
Which leads beholders on a boggy walk,  
He flitted to and fro a dancing light,  
Which all who saw it followed, wrong or right.

XI VII

But, certes, matters took a different face;  
There was enthusiasm and much applause,  
The fleet and camp saluted with great grace,  
And all presaged good fortune to their cause.  
Within a cannon-shot length of the place  
They drew, constructed ladders, repaired flaws  
In former works, made new, prepared fascines,  
And all kinds of benevolent machines.

POEMS OF BYRON

XIVIII

'Tis thus the spirit of a single mind  
 Makes that of multitudes take one direction,  
 As roll the waters to the breathing wind,  
 Or roams the herd beneath the bull's protection  
 Or as a little dog will lead the blind,  
 Or a bell-wether form the flock's connection  
 By tinkling sounds, when they go forth to victual  
 Such is the sway of your great men o'er a little

XIX

The whole camp rung with joy, you would have thought  
 That they were going to a marriage feast  
 (This metaphor, I think, holds good at least,  
 Since there is discord after both at least,  
 There was not now a luggish boy but sought  
 Danger and spoil with ardour much increased  
 And why? because a little odd old man,  
 Stript to his shirt, was come to lead the van

But so it was, and every preparation  
 Was made with ill alacrity the first  
 Detachment of three columns took its station  
 And waited but the signal's voice to burst  
 Upon the foe the second's ordination  
 Was also in three columns, with a thrust  
 For glory gaping o'er a sea of slaughter  
 The third, in columns two, attacked by water

II

New batteries were erected, and was held  
 A general council, in which unanimity,  
 That stranger to most councils, here prevailed,  
 As sometimes happens in a great extremity,



DON JUAN

And every difficulty being dispelled,  
Glory began to dawn with due sublimity,  
While Souvaroff, determined to obtain it,  
Was teaching his recruits to use the bayonet.

III

It is an actual fact, that he, commander  
In chief, in proper person deigned to drill  
The awkward squad, and could afford to squander  
His time, a corporal's duty to fulfil,  
Just as you'd break a sucking salamander  
To swallow flame, and never take it ill  
He showed them how to mount a ladder (which  
Was not his job's) or to cross a ditch

III

Also he dressed up, for the nonce, fascines  
Like men with turbans, scimitars, and dinks,  
And made them charge with bayonet these machines,  
By way of lesson against actual Turks,  
And when well practised in these mimic scenes,  
He judged them proper to assail the works  
At which your wise men sneered in phrases witty  
He made no answer but he took the city

IV

Most things were in this posture on the eve  
Of the assault, and all the camp was in  
A stern repose, which you would scarce conceive,  
Yet men resolved to dash through thick and thin  
Are very silent when they once believe  
That all is settled there was little din,  
For some were thinking of their home and friends,  
And others of themselves and latter ends

LV

Suwarrow chiefly was on the alert,  
 Surveying, drilling, ordering, jesting, pondering,  
 For the man was, we safely may assert,  
 A thing to wonder at beyond most wondering,  
 Here, buffoon, half-demon, and half-dirt,  
 Praying, instructing, desolating, plundering  
 Now Mars, now Momus – and when bent to storm  
 A fortress, Harlequin in uniform.

LV I

The day before the assault, while upon drill –  
 For this great conqueror played the corporal –  
 Some Cossacs, hovering like hawks round a hill,  
 Had met a party towards the twilight's fall,  
 One of whom spoke their tongue – or well or ill,  
 'Twas much that he was understood at all,  
 But whether from his voice, or speech, or manner  
 They found that he had fought beneath their banner

LV II

Whoreon immediately at his request  
 They brought him and his comrades to headquarters  
 Their dress was Moslem, but you might have guessed  
 That these were merely masquerading Tartars,  
 And that beneath each Turkish-fashioned vest  
 Lurked Christianity, which sometimes barter  
 Her inward grace for outward show, and makes  
 It difficult to shun some strange mistakes

LV III

Suwarrow, who was standing in his shirt  
 Before a company of Calmucks, drilling,  
 Exclaiming, fooling, swearing at the inert,  
 And lecturing on the noble art of killing, –

## DON JUAN

For deeming human clay but common dirt

This great philosopher was thus instilling  
His maxims, which to martial comprehension  
Proved death in battle equal to a pension; –

### LIX

Suwarrow, when he saw this company

Of Cossacques and their prey, turned round and cast  
Upon them his slow brow and piercing eye: –

‘Whence come ye?’ – ‘From Constantinople last,  
Captives just now escaped,’ was the reply.

‘What are ye?’ – ‘What you see us.’ Briefly passed  
This dialogue; for he who answered knew  
To whom he spoke, and made his words but few.

### LX

‘Your names?’ – ‘Mine’s Johnson, and my comrade’s Juan;

The other two are women, and the third  
Is neither man nor woman.’ The chief threw on

The party a slight glance, then said, ‘I have heard  
Your name before, the second is a new one:

To bring the other three here was absurd:  
But let that pass: – I think I have heard your name  
In the Nikolaiew regiment?’ – ‘The same.’

### LXI

‘You served at Widdin?’ – ‘Yes.’ – ‘You led the attack?’

‘I did.’ – ‘What next?’ – ‘I really hardly know.’  
‘You were the first i’ the breach?’ – ‘I was not slack

At least to follow those who might be so.’  
‘What followed?’ – ‘A shot laid me on my back,  
And I became a prisoner to the foe.’

‘You shall have vengeance, for the town surrounded  
Is twice as strong as that where you were wounded.

## I XII

'Where will you serve? Where'er you please - I know  
 You like to be the hope of the forlorn,  
 And doubtless would be foremost on the foe  
 After the hardships you've already borne  
 And this young fellow - say what can he do?  
 He with the beardless chin and garments torn?  
 Why, general, if he hath no greater fault  
 In war than love, he had better lead the assault

## I XIII

'He shall if that he dare! Here Juan bowed  
 Low as the compliment deserved. Suwarrow  
 Continued: 'Your old regiment's allowed  
 By special providence, to lead tomorrow  
 Or, it may be tonight, the assault. I have vowed  
 To several saints, that shortly plough or harrow  
 Shall pass over what was Ismail and its tusk  
 Be unimpeded by the proudest mosque

## I XIV

'So now, my lads, for glory! - Here he turned  
 And drilled away in the most classic Russian  
 Until each high, heroic bosom burned  
 For cash and conquest - as if from a cushion  
 A preacher had held forth (who nobly spurned  
 All earthly goods save tithes) and bade them push on  
 To slay the pagans who resisted, battering  
 The armies of the Christian Empress Catherine

## I XV

Johnson, who knew by this long colloquy  
 Himself a favourite, ventured to address  
 Suwarrow, though engaged with accents high  
 In his resumed amusement: 'I confess

DON JUAN

My debt in being thus allowed to die  
 Among the foremost; but if you'd express  
 Explicitly our several posts, my friend  
 And self would know what duty to attend.'

LXVI

'Right! I was busy, and forgot. Why, you  
 Will join your former regiment, which should be  
 Now under arms Ho' Katskoff, take him to -'  
 (Here he called up a Polish orderly)  
 'His post, I mean the regiment Nikolaiew.  
 The stranger stripling may remain with me;  
 He's a fine boy. The women may be sent  
 To the other baggage, or to the sick tent'

LXVII

But here a sort of scene began to ensue -  
 The ladies, who by no means had been bred  
 To be disposed of in a way so new,  
 Although their harem education led  
 Doubtless to that of doctrines the most true,  
 Passive obedience, - now raised up the head  
 With flashing eyes and starting tears, and flung  
 Their arms, as hens their wings about their young.

LXVIII

O'er the promoted couple of brave men  
 Who were thus honoured by the greatest chief  
 That ever peopled hell with heroes slain,  
 Or plunged a province or a realm in grief  
 Oh, foolish mortals! Always taught in vain!  
 Oh, glorious laurel' since for one sole leaf  
 Of thine imaginary deathless tree,  
 Of blood and tears must flow the unebbing sea.

POEMS OF BYRON

LXIX

Suwarrow, who had small regard for tears,  
And not much sympathy for blood, surveyed  
The women with their hair about their ears  
And natural agonies, with a slight shade  
Of feeling: for however habit sears  
Men's hearts against whole millions, when their trade  
Is butchery, sometimes a single sorrow  
Will touch even heroes – and such was Suwarrow.

LXX

He said, – and in the kindest Calmuck tone, --  
‘Why, Johnson, what the devil do you mean  
By bringing women here? They shall be shown  
All the attention possible, and seen  
In safety to the waggons, where alone  
In fact they can be safe. You should have been  
Aware this kind of baggage never thrives:  
Save wed a year, I hate recruits with wives.’ –

LXXI

‘May it please your excellency,’ thus replied  
Our British friend, ‘these are the wives of others,  
And not our own. I am too qualified  
By service with my military brothers  
To break the rules by bringing one's own bride  
Into a camp: I know that nought so bothers  
The hearts of the heroic on a charge,  
As leaving a small family at large.

LXXII

‘But these are but two Turkish ladies, who  
With their attendant aided our escape,  
And afterwards accompanied us through  
A thousand perils in this dubious shape.

## DON JUAN

To me this kind of life is not so new;  
To them, poor things, it is an awkward scrape.  
I therefore, if you wish me to fight freely,  
Request that they may both be used genteelly.'

### I X X I I I

Meantime these two poor girls, with swimming eyes,  
Looked on as if in doubt if they could trust  
Their own protectors; nor was their surprise  
Less than their grief (and truly not less just)  
To see an old man, rather wild than wise  
In aspect, plainly clad, besmeared with dust,  
Stript to his waistcoat, and that not too clean,  
More fearful than all the sultans ever seen.

### I X X I V

For every thing seemed resting on his nod,  
As they could read in all eyes. Now to them,  
Who were accustomed, as a sort of god,  
To see the sultan, rich in many a gem,  
Like an imperial peacock stalk abroad  
(That royal bird, whose tail's a diadem,)  
With all the pomp of power, it was a doubt  
How power could condescend to do without

### I X X V

John Johnson, seeing their extreme dismay,  
Though little versed in feelings oriental,  
Suggested some slight comfort in his way:  
Don Juan, who was much more sentimental,  
Swore they should see him by the dawn of day,  
Or that the Russian army should repent all:  
And, strange to say, they found some consolation  
In this – for females like exaggeration.

## LXXVI

And then with tears, and sighs, and some slight kisses,  
 They parted for the present – these to await,  
 According to the artillery's hits or misses,  
 What sages call Chance, Providence, or Fate –  
 (Uncertainty is one of many blisses,  
 A mortgage on humanity's estate) .  
 While their beloved friends began to arm,  
 To burn a town which never did them harm. . .

## LXXVII

Hark! through the silence of the cold, dull night,  
 The hum of armies gathering rank on rank!  
 Lo! dusky masses steal in dubious sight  
 Along the leaguered wall and bristling bank  
 Of the armed river, while with straggling light  
 The stars peep through the vapours dim and dank,  
 Which curl in various wreaths. – how soon the smoke  
 Of Hell shall pall them in a deeper cloak!

## LXXVIII

Here pause we for the present – as even then  
 That awful pause, dividing life from death,  
 Struck for an instant on the hearts of men,  
 Thousands of whom were drawing their last breath!  
 A moment – and all will be life again!  
 The march! the charge! the shouts of either faith!  
 Hurrah! and Allah! and – one moment more –  
 The death-cry drowning in the battle's roar.

*The war continues, and in the course of it Juan rescues a little Moslem girl from 'the flashing eyes and weapons' of two villainous Cossacques – 'and Juan wept, and made a vow to shield her, which he kept' . . .*



DON JUAN

*From Canto IX*

XXX

Don Juan, who had shone in the late slaughter,  
Was left upon his way with the despatch,  
Where blood was talked of as we would of water  
And carcasses that lay as thick as thistle  
O'er silenced cities, merely served to flatter  
Fair Catherine's pastime—who looked on the match  
Between these nations as a moun of cocks,  
While she liked her own to stand like rocks

XXXI

And there in a *kibitka* he rolled on,  
(A cursed sort of carriage without springs,  
Which on rough roads leave scarcely a whole bone,)  
Pondering on glory, chivalry, and kings  
And orders, and on all that he had done  
And wishing that post horses had the wings  
Of Pegasus, or at the least post-chaises  
Had feathers, when a traveller on deep ways is

XXXII

At every jolt—and they were many—still  
He turned his eyes upon his little charge,  
As if he wished that she should fare less ill  
Than he in these sad highways left at large  
To ruts, and flints, and lovely nature's skill,  
Who is no pavilion, nor admits a barge  
On *her* canals, where God takes sea and land,  
Fishery and farm, both into his own hand

XXXIII

So on I ramble, now and then narrating,  
Now pondering—it is time we should narrate  
I left Don Juan, with his horses baiting  
Now we'll get o'er the ground at a great rate

POEMS OF BYRON

I shall not be particular in stating  
His journey, we've so many tours of late:  
Suppose him then at Petersburg; suppose  
That pleasant capital of painted snows;

XLIII

Supposed him in a handsome uniform;  
A scarlet coat, black facings, a long plume,  
Waving, like sails new shivered in a storm,  
Over a cocked hat in a crowded room,  
And brilliant breeches, bright as a Cairngorm  
Of yellow casimire we may presume,  
White stockings drawn uncurdled as new milk  
O'er limbs whose symmetry set off the silk,

XLIV

Suppose him sword by side, and hat in hand,  
Made up by youth, fame, and an army tailor –  
That great enchanter, at whose rod's command  
Beauty springs forth, and nature's self turns paler,  
Seeing how art can make her work more grand  
(When she don't pin men's limbs in like a gaoler), –  
Behold him placed as if upon a pillar! He  
Seems Love turned a lieutenant of artillery.

XLV

His bandage slipped down into a cravat;  
His wings subdued to epaulettes; his quiver  
Shrunk to a scabbard, with his arrows at  
His side as a small sword, but sharp as ever,  
His bow converted into a cocked hat;  
But still so like, that Psyche were more clever  
Than some wives (who make blunders no less stupid),  
If she had not mistaken him for Cupid.

## DON JUAN

### XLVI

The courtiers stared, the ladies whispered, and  
The empress smiled: the reigning favourite frowned –  
I quite forget which of them was in hand  
Just then; as they are rather numerous found,  
Who took by turns that difficult command,  
Since first her majesty was singly crowned:  
But they were mostly nervous six-foot fellows,  
All fit to make a Patagonian jealous.

### XLVII

Juan was none of these, but slight and slim,  
Blushing and beardless; and yet ne'ertheless  
There was a something in his turn of limb,  
And still more in his eye, which seemed to express,  
That though he looked like one of the seraphim,  
There lurked a man beneath the spirit's dress.  
Besides, the empress sometimes liked a boy,  
And had just buried the fair-faced I anskoi.

### XLVIII

No wonder then that Yermoloff, or Momonoff,  
Or Scherbatoff, or any other *off*  
Or *on*, might dread her majesty had not room enough  
Within her bosom (which was not too tough)  
For a new flame; a thought to cast of gloom enough  
Along the aspect, whether smooth or rough,  
Of him who, in the language of his station,  
Then held that 'high official situation'...

### LI

And thus I supplicate your supposition,  
And mildest, matron-like interpretation,  
Of the imperial favourite's condition.  
'Twas a high place, the highest in the nation

In fact, if not in rank, and the suspicion  
 Of any one's attaining to his station,  
 No doubt gave pain, where each new pair of shoulders,  
 If rather broad, made stocks rise and then holders

1111

Juan, I said, was a most beautiful boy  
 And had retained his boyish look beyond  
 The usual hirsute seasons which destroy  
 With beards and whiskers, and the like the fond  
 Parisian aspect, which upset old Troy  
 And founded Doctors' Commons. I have conned  
 The history of divorces which though chequered  
 Calls Ilion's the first damages on record

11

And Catherine who loved all things ( save her lord  
 Who was gone to his place ) and pined for much  
 Admiring those ( by dainty dames abhorred  
 Gigantic gentlemen, yet had a touch  
 Of sentiment, and he she most adored  
 Was the lamented Ianskor who was such  
 A lover as had cost her many a tear  
 And yet but made a middling grenadier

11111

Her majesty looked down, the youth looked up  
 And so they fell in love — she with his face  
 His grace, his God-knows-what for Cupid's cup  
 With the first draught intoxicates apace,  
 A quintessential laudanum or 'black drop',  
 Which makes one drunk at once, without the base  
 Expedient of full bumpers, for the eye  
 In love drinks all life's fountains ( save tears ) dry

DON JUAN

LXVIII

He, on the other hand, if not in love,  
 Fell into that no less imperious passion  
 Self-love which, when some sort of thing above  
 Ourselves, a singer, dancer, much in fashion,  
 Or duchess, princess, empress, deigns to prove  
 ( 'Tis Pope's phrase ) a great longing, though a rash one,  
 For one especial person out of many  
 Makes us believe ourselves as good as any

LXIX

Besides, he was of that delighted age  
 Which makes all female ages equal when  
 We don't much care with whom we may engage  
 As bold as Daniel in the lion's den  
 So that we can our native sun assuage  
 In the next ocean, which may flow just then  
 To make a twilight in, just as Sol's heat is  
 Quenched in the lap of the salt sea or Tiber

LXX

And Catherine (we must say thus much for Catherine  
 Though bold and bloody, was the kind of thing  
 Whose temporary passion was quite flattering,  
 Because each lover looked a sort of king  
 Made up upon an amatory pattern,  
 A royal husband in all save the ring  
 Which, being the damndest part of matrimony  
 Seemed taking out the sting to leave the honey

LXXI

And when you add to this, her womanhood  
 In its meridian, her blue eyes or grey  
 ( The last, if they have soul, are quite as good  
 Or better, as the best examples say

POEMS OF BYRON

Napolcon's, Mary's (queen of Scotland), should  
Lend to that colour a transcendent ray;  
And Pallas also sanctions the same hue,  
Too wise to look through optics black or blue) –

LXXII

Her sweet smile, and her then majestic figure,  
Her plumpness, her imperial condescension,  
Her preference of a boy to men much bigger  
(Fellows whom Messalina's self would pension),  
Her prime of life, just now in juicy vigour,  
With other extras, which we need not mention, –  
All these, or any one of these, explain  
Enough to make a stripling very vain.

LXXIII

And that's enough, for love is vanity,  
Selfish in its beginning as its end,  
Except where 'tis a mere insanity,  
A maddening spirit which would strive to blend  
Itself with beauty's frail inanity,  
On which the passion's self seems to depend:  
And hence some heathenish philosophers  
Make love the main-spring of the universe.

LXXIV

Besides Platonic love, besides the love  
Of God, the love of sentiment, the loving  
Of faithful pairs – (I needs must rhyme with dove,  
That good old steam-boat which keeps verses moving  
'Gainst reason – Reason ne'er was hand-and-glove  
With rhyme, but always leant less to improving  
The sound than sense) – besides all these pretences  
To love, there are those things which words name senses;

DON JUAN

LXXV

Those movements, those improvements in our bodies  
Which make all bodies anxious to get out  
Of their own sand-pits, to mix with a goddess,  
For such all women are at first no doubt.  
How beautiful that moment! and how odd is  
That fever which precedes the languid rout  
Of our sensations! What a curious way  
The whole thing is of clothing souls in clay!

LXXVI

The noblest kind of love is love Platonical,  
To end or to begin with; the next grand  
Is that which may be christened love canonical,  
Because the clergy take the thing in hand;  
The third sort to be noted in our chronicle  
As flourishing in every Christian land,  
Is, when chaste matrons to their other ties  
Add what may be called *marriage in disguise*.

LXXVII

Well, we won't analyse – our story must  
Tell for itself: the sovereign was smitten,  
Juan much flattered by her love, or lust; –  
I cannot stop to alter words once written,  
And the two are so mixed with human dust,  
That he who names one, both perchance may hit on:  
But in such matters Russia's mighty empress  
Behaved no better than a common sempstress.

LXXVIII

The whole court melted into one wide whisper,  
And all lips were applied unto all ears!  
The elder ladies' wrinkles curled much crisper  
As they beheld; the younger cast some leers

POEMS OF BYRON

On one another, and each lovely lip  
Smiled as she talked the matter o'er, but tears  
Of rivalry rose in each clouded eye  
Of all the standing army who stood by

LXXX

All the ambassadors of all the powers  
Inquired, Who was this very new young man,  
Who promised to be great in some few hours?  
Which is full soon (though life is but a span)  
Already they beheld the silver showers  
Of rubles rain, as fast as specie can,  
Upon his cabinet, besides the presents  
Of several ribands, and some thousand peasants

LXXXI

Catherine was generous, all such ladies need  
Love, that great opener of the heart and ill  
The ways that lead there, be they near or far,  
Above, below, by turnpikes great or small  
Love (though she had a cursed taste for war  
And was not the best wife, unless we call  
Such Clytemnestra, though perhaps 'tis better  
That one should die, than two drag on the fetter)

LXXXII

Love had made Catherine make each lover's fortune,  
Unlike our own half-caste Elizabeth,  
Whose avarice all disbursements did importune,  
If history, the grand liar, ever saith  
The truth, and though grief her old age might shorten  
Because she put a favourite to death,  
Her vile, ambiguous method of flirtation,  
And stinginess, disgrace her sex and station



DON JUAN

LXXXII

But when the levee rose, and all was bustle  
In the dissolving circle, all the nations'  
Ambassadors began as 'twere to hustle  
Round the young man with their congratulations.  
Also the softer silks were heard to rustle  
Of gentle dames, among whose recreations  
It is to speculate on handsome faces,  
Especially when such lead to high places

LXXXIII

Juan, who found himself, he knew not how,  
A general object of attention, made  
His answers with a very graceful bow,  
As if born for the ministerial trade  
Though modest, on his unembarrassed brow  
Nature had written 'gentleman'. He said  
Little, but to the purpose; and his manner  
Flung hovering graces o'er him like a banner

LXXXIV

An order from her majesty consigned  
Our young lieutenant to the genial care  
Of those in office: all the world looked kind,  
As it will look sometimes with the first stare,  
Which youth would not act ill to keep in mind,  
As also did Miss Protasoff then there,  
Named from her mystic office 'L'Epreuveuse',  
A term inexplicable to the Muse.

LXXXV

With *her* then, as in humble duty bound,  
Juan retired, -- and so will I, until  
My Pegasus shall tire of touching ground  
We have just lit on a 'heaven-kissing hill',

POEMS OF BYRON

So lofty that I feel my brain turn round,  
And all my fancies whirling like a mill;  
Which is a signal to my nerves and brain,  
To take a quiet ride in some green lane.

*From Canto X*

XXXVII

The gentle Juan flourished, though at times  
He felt like other plants called sensitive,  
Which shrink from touch, as monarchs do from rhymes,  
Save such as Southey can afford to give.  
Perhaps he longed in bitter frosts for climes  
In which the Neva's ice would cease to live  
Before May-day: perhaps, despite his duty,  
In royalty's vast arms he sighed for beauty:

XXXVIII

Perhaps – but, sans perhaps, we need not seek  
For causes young or old: the canker-worm  
Will feed upon the fairest, freshest cheek,  
As well as further drain the withered form:  
Care, like a housekeeper, brings every week  
His bills in, and however we may storm,  
They must be paid: though six days smoothly run,  
The seventh will bring blue devils or a dun.

XXXIX

I don't know how it was, but he grew sick:  
The empress was alarmed, and her physician  
(The same who physicked Peter) found the tick  
Of his fierce pulse betoken a condition  
Which augured of the dead, however *quick*  
Itself, and showed a feverish disposition;  
At which the whole court was extremely troubled,  
The sovereign shocked, and all his medicines doubled.

DON JUAN

XL

Low were the whispers, manifold the rumours:  
Some said he had been poisoned by Potemkin;  
Others talked learnedly of certain tumours,  
Exhaustion, or disorders of the same kin;  
Some said 'twas a concoction of the humours,  
Which with the blood too readily will claim kin;  
Others again were ready to maintain,  
'Twas only the fatigue of last campaign.'...

XLIII

Juan demurred at this first notice to  
Quit; and though death had threatened an ejection,  
His youth and constitution bore him through,  
And sent the doctors in a new direction.  
But still his state was delicate: the hue  
Of health but flickered with a faint reflection  
Along his wasted cheek, and seemed to gravel  
The faculty - who said that he must travel.

XLIV

The climate was too cold, they said, for him,  
Meridian-born, to bloom in. This opinion  
Made the chaste Catherine look a little grim,  
Who did not like at first to lose her minion.  
But when she saw his dazzling eye wax dim,  
And drooping like an eagle's with clipt pinion,  
She then resolved to send him on a mission,  
But in a style becoming his condition.

XLV

There was just then a kind of a discussion,  
A sort of treaty or negotiation  
Between the British cabinet and Russian,  
Maintained with all the due prevarication

With which great states such things are apt to push on,  
 Something about the Baltic's navigation,  
 Hides, train-oil, tallow, and the rights of I hetis,  
 Which Britons deem their 'uti possidetis

XIV

So Catherine, who had a handsome way  
 Of fitting out her favourites, conferred  
 His secret charge on Juan, to display  
 At once her royal splendour, and reward  
 His services. He kissed hands the next day,  
 Received instructions how to play his card  
 Was laden with all kinds of gifts and honours  
 Which showed what great discernment was the donor's

*Juan set off for England travelling through Poland Germany, and Holland*

XV

Here he embarked, and with a flowing sail  
 Went bounding for the island of the free,  
 Towards which the impatient wind blew half a gale  
 High dashed the spray, the bows dipped in the sea  
 And sea-sick passengers turned somewhat pale  
 But Juan, seasoned, as he well might be,  
 By former voyages, stood to watch the shifts  
 Which passed, or catch the first glimpse of the cliffs

XVI

At length they rose, like a white wall along  
 The blue sea's border, and Don Juan felt  
 What even young strangers feel a little strong  
 At the first sight of Albion's chalky belt—

## DON JUAN

A kind of ~~pride~~ that he should be among  
Those haughty shopkeepers, who sternly dealt  
Their goods and edicts out from pole to pole,  
And made the very billows pay them toll.

### IXVI

I've no great cause to love that spot of earth,  
Which holds what *might have been* the noblest nation;  
But though I owe it little but my birth,  
I feel a mixed regret and veneration  
For its decaying fame and former worth  
Seven years (the usual term of transportation)  
Of absence lay one's old resentments level,  
When a man's country's going to the devil

### IXVII

Alas! could she but fully, truly, know  
How her great name is now throughout abhorred;  
How eager all the earth is for the blow  
Which shall lay bare her bosom to the sword;  
How all the nations deem her their worst foe,  
That worse than worst of foes, the once adored  
False friend, who held out freedom to mankind,  
And now would chain them, to the very mind, —

### LXVIII

Would she be proud, or boast herself the free,  
Who is but first of slaves? The nations are  
In prison, — but the gaoler, what is he?  
No less a victim to the bolt and bar  
Is the poor privilege to turn the key  
Upon the captive, freedom? He's as far  
From the enjoyment of the earth and air  
Who watches o'er the chain, as they who wear

POEMS OF BYRON

LXIX

Don Juan now saw Albion's earliest beauties,  
 Thy cliffs, dear Dover! harbour, and hotel,  
 Thy custom-house, with all its delicate duties;  
 Thy waiters running mucks at every bell;  
 Thy packets, all whose passengers are booties  
 To those who upon land or water dwell;  
 And last, not least, to strangers unintrusted,  
 Thy long, long bills, whence nothing is deducted

LXX

Juan, though careless, young, and magnifique,  
 And rich in rubles, diamonds, cash, and credit,  
 Who did not limit much his bills per week,  
 Yet stared at this a little, though he paid it, -  
 (His Maggior Duomo, a smart, subtle Greek,  
 Before him summoned the awful scroll and read it )  
 But doubtless as the air, though seldom sunny,  
 Is free, the respiration's worth the money

LXXI

On with the horses! Off to Canterbury!  
 Tramp, tramp o'er pebble, and splash, splash through  
 puddle;  
 Hurrah! how swiftly speeds the post so merry!  
 Not like slow Germany, wherein they muddle  
 Along the road, as if they went to bury  
 Their fare; and also pause besides, to fuddle,  
 With 'schnapps' - sad dogs! whom 'Hundsot', or 'Ver-  
 flucker',  
 Affect no more than lightning a conductor.

LXXII

Now there is nothing gives a man such spirits,  
 Leavening his blood as cayenne doth a curry,  
 As going at full speed - no matter where its  
 Direction be, so 'tis but in a hurry,

DON JUAN

And merely for the sake of its own merits;  
For the less cause there is for all this flurry,  
The greater is the pleasure in arriving  
At the great end of travel – which is driving.

LXXIII

They saw at Canterbury the cathedral;  
Black Edward's helm, and Becket's bloody stone,  
Were pointed out as usual by the bedral,  
In the same quaint, uninterested tone: –  
There's glory again for you, gentle reader! All  
Ends in a rusty casque and dubious bone,  
Half-solved into these sodas or magnesias,  
Which form that bitter draught, the human species.

LXXIV

The effect on Juan was of course sublime:  
He breathed a thousand Cressys, as he saw  
That casque, which never stooped except to time.  
Even the bold Churchman's tomb excited awe,  
Who died in the then great attempt to climb  
O'er kings, who now at least must talk of law  
Before they butcher. Little Leila gazed,  
And asked why such a structure had been raised:

LXXV

And being told it was 'God's house', she said  
He was well lodged, but only wondered how  
He suffered infidels in his homestead,  
The cruel Nazarenes, who had laid low  
His holy temples in the lands which bred  
The true believers; – and her infant brow  
Was bent with grief that Mahomet should resign  
A mosque so noble, flung like pearls to swine.

POEMS OF BYRON

LXXVI

On! on! through meadows, managed like a garden,  
A paradise of hops and high production;  
For after years of travel by a bard in  
Countries of greater heat, but lesser suction,  
A green field is a sight which makes him pardon  
The absence of that more sublime construction;  
Which mixes up vines, olives, precipices,  
Glaciers, volcanoes, oranges, and ices.

LXXVII

And when I think upon a pot of beer –  
But I won't weep! – and so drive on, postilions!  
As the smart boys spurred fast in their career,  
Juan admired these highways of free millions;  
A country in all senses the most dear  
To foreigner or native, save some silly ones,  
Who 'kick against the pricks' just at this juncture,  
And for their pains get only a fresh puncture.

LXXVIII

What a delightful thing's a turnpike road!  
So smooth, so level, such a mode of shaving  
The earth, as scarce the eagle in the broad  
Air can accomplish, with his wide wings waving.  
Had such been cut in Phaeton's time, the god  
Had told his son to satisfy his craving  
With the York mail; – but onward as we roll,  
'Surgit amari aliquid' – the toll!

LXXIX

Alas! how deeply painful is all payment!  
Take lives, take wives, take aught except men's purses  
As Machiavel shows those in purple raiment,  
Such is the shortest way to general curses.



DON JUAN

They hate a murderer much less than a claimant  
On that sweet ore which every body nurses. –  
Kill a man's family, and he may brook it,  
But keep your hands out of his breeches' pocket:

L X X X

So said the Florentine: ye monarchs, hearken  
To your instructor. Juan now was borne,  
Just as the day began to wane and darken,  
O'er the high hill, which looks with pride or scorn  
Toward the great city. – Ye who have a spark in  
Your veins of Cockney spirit, smile or mourn  
According as you take things well or ill; –  
Bold Britons, we are now on Shooter's Hill!

L X X X I

The sun went down, the smoke rose up, as from  
A half-unquenched volcano, o'er a space  
Which well beseeemed the 'Devil's drawing-room',  
As some have qualified that wondrous place;  
But Juan felt, though not approaching home,  
As one who, though he were not of the race,  
Revered the soil, of those true sons the mother,  
Who butchered half the earth, and bullied t'other.

L X X X I I

A mighty mass of brick, and smoke, and shipping,  
Dirty and dusky, but as wide as eye  
Could reach, with here and there a sail just skipping  
In sight, then lost amidst the forestry  
Of masts; a wilderness of steeples peeping  
On tiptoe through their sea-coal canopy;  
A huge, dun cupola, like a foolscap crown  
On a fool's head – and there is London Town!...

*From Canto XI*

XLVII

But Juan was a bachelor – of arts,  
 And parts, and hearts: he danced and sung, and had  
 An air as sentimental as Mozart's  
 Softest of melodies; and could be sad  
 Or cheerful, without any 'flaws or starts',  
 Just at the proper time; and though a lad,  
 Had seen the world – which is a curious sight,  
 And very much unlike what people write.

XLVIII

Fair virgins blushed upon him; wedded dames  
 Bloomed also in less transitory hues;  
 For both commodities dwell by the Thames,  
 The painting and the painted; youth, ceruse,  
 Against his heart preferred their usual claims,  
 Such as no gentleman can quite refuse:  
 Daughters admired his dress, and pious mothers  
 Inquired his income, and if he had brothers.

XLIX

'The milliners who furnish 'drapery Misses'  
 Throughout the season, upon speculation  
 Of payment ere the honey-moon's last kisses  
 Have waned into a crescent's coruscation,  
 Thought such an opportunity as this is,  
 Of a rich foreigner's initiation,  
 Not to be overlooked – and gave such credit,  
 That future bridegrooms swore, and sighed, and paid it.

L

The Blues, that tender tribe, who sigh o'er sonnets,  
 And with the pages of the last Review  
 Line the interior of their heads or bonnets,  
 Advanced in all their azure's highest hue:

DON JUAN

They talked bad French or Spanish, and upon its  
Late authors asked him for a hint or two;  
And which was softest, Russian or Castilian?  
And whether in his travels he saw Ilion?

L I

Juan, who was a little superficial,  
And not in literature a great Drawcansir,  
Examined by this learned and especial  
Jury-of matrons, scarce knew what to answer:  
His duties warlike, loving or official,  
His steady application as a dancer,  
Had kept him from the brink of Hippocrene,  
Which now he found was blue instead of green.

L II

However, he replied at hazard, with  
A modest confidence and calm assurance,  
Which lent his learned lucubrations pith,  
And passed for arguments of good endurance.  
That prodigy, Miss Araminta Smith  
(Who at sixteen translated 'Hercules Furens'  
Into as furious English), with her best look,  
Set down his sayings in her common-place book.

L III

Juan knew several languages – as well  
He might – and brought them up with skill, in time  
To save his fame with each accomplished belle,  
Who still regretted that he did not rhyme.  
There wanted but this requisite to swell  
His qualities (with them) into sublime:  
Lady Fitz-Frisky, and Miss Maevia Mannish,  
Both longed extremely to be sung in Spanish.

POEMS OF BYRON

LIV

However, he did pretty well, and was  
Admitted as an aspirant to all  
The coteries, and, as in Banquo's glass,  
At great assemblies or in parties small,  
He saw ten thousand living authors pass,  
That being about their average numeral;  
Also the eighty 'greatest living poets',  
As every paltry magazine can show it's .

LXIV

My Juan, whom I left in deadly peril  
Amongst live poets and blue ladies, past  
With some small profit through that field so sterile.  
Being tired in time, and neither least nor last,  
Left it before he had been treated very ill;  
And henceforth found himself more gaily classed  
Amongst the higher spirits of the day,  
The sun's true son, no vapour, but a ray.

LXV

His morns he passed in business – which dissected.  
Was like all business, a laborious nothing  
That leads to lassitude, the most infected  
And Centaur Nessus garb of mortal clothing,  
And on our sofas makes us lie dejected,  
And talk in tender horrors of our loathing  
All kinds of toil, save for our country's good –  
Which grows no better, though 'tis time it should

LXVI

His afternoons he passed in visits, luncheons,  
Lounging, and boxing; and the twilight hour  
In riding round those vegetable puncheons  
Called 'Parks', where there is neither fruit nor flower

DON JUAN

Enough to gratify a bee's slight munchings;  
But after all it is the only 'bower',  
(In Moore's phrase) where the fashionable fair  
Can form a slight acquaintance with fresh air.

LXVII

Then dress, then dinner, then awakes the world!  
Then glare the lamps, then whirl the wheels, then roar  
Through street and square fast flashing chariots hurled  
Like harnessed meteors; then along the floor  
Chalk mimics painting; then festoons are twirled;  
Then roll the brazen thunders of the door,  
Which opens to the thousand happy few  
An earthly paradise of 'Or Molu'.

LXVIII

There stands the noble hostess, nor shall sink  
With the three-thousandth curtsy; there the waltz,  
The only dance which teaches girls to think,  
Makes one in love even with its very faults.  
Saloon, room, hall, o'erflow beyond their brink,  
And long the latest of arrivals halts,  
'Midst royal dukes and dames condemned to climb,  
And gain an inch of staircase at a time.

LXIX

Thrice happy he who, after a survey  
Of the good company, can win a corner,  
A door that's in or boudoir out of the way,  
Where he may fix himself like small 'Jack Horner',  
And let the Babel round run as it may,  
And look on as a mourner, or a scorner,  
Or an approver, or a mere spectator,  
Yawning a little as the night grows later.

LXX

But this won't do, save by and by; and he  
 Who, like Don Juan, takes an active share,  
 Must steer with care through all that glittering sea  
 Of gems and plumes and pearls and silks, to where  
 He deems it is his proper place to be;  
 Dissolving in the waltz to some soft air,  
 Or prouder prancing with mercurial skill,  
 Where Science marshals forth her own quadrille.

LXXI

Or, if he dance not, but hath higher views  
 Upon an heiress or his neighbour's bride,  
 Let him take care that that which he pursues  
 Is not at once too palpably descried.  
 Full many an eager gentleman oft rues  
 His haste: impatience is a blundering guide  
 Amongst a people famous for reflection,  
 Who like to play the fool with circumspection.

LXXII

But, if you can contrive, get next at supper;  
 Or if, forestalled, get opposite and ogle: –  
 Oh, ye ambrosial moments! always upper  
 In mind, a sort of sentimental bogle,  
 Which sits for ever upon memory's crupper,  
 The ghost of vanished pleasures once in vogue! Ill  
 Can tender souls relate the rise and fall  
 Of hopes and fears which shake a single ball. . . .

LXXVI

But 'carpe diem', Juan, 'carpe, carpe!'  
 Tomorrow sees another race as gay  
 And transient, and devoured by the same harpy.  
 'Life's a poor player,' – then 'play out the play,

DON JUAN

Ye villains!' and above all keep a sharp eye  
 Much less on what you do than what you say:  
 By hypocritical, be cautious, be  
 Not what you seem, but always what you see.

LXXXVII

But how shall I relate in other cantos  
 Of what befell our hero in the land,  
 Which 'tis the common cry and lie to vaunt as  
 A moral country? But I hold my hand –  
 For I disdain to write an Atalantis;  
 But 'tis as well at once to understand,  
 You are not a moral people, and you know it,  
 Without the aid of too sincere a poet.

LXXXVIII

What Juan saw and underwent shall be  
 My topic, with of course the due restriction  
 Which is required by proper courtesy;  
 And recollect the work is only fiction,  
 And that I sing of neither mine nor me,  
 Though every scribe, in some slight turn of diction,  
 Will hint allusions never meant. Ne'er doubt  
*This* – when I speak, I don't hint, but speak out.

LXXXIX

Whether he married with the third or fourth  
 Offspring of some sage husband-hunting countess,  
 Or whether with some virgin of more worth  
 (I mean in Fortune's matrimonial bounties)  
 He took to regularly peopling Earth,  
 Of which your lawful, awful wedlock founts, –  
 Or whether he was taken in for damages,  
 For being too excursive in his homages. –

## XC

Is yet within the unread events of time  
Thus far, go forth, thou lay, which I will back  
Against the same given quantity of rhyme,  
For being as much the subject of attack  
As ever yet was any work sublime,  
By those who love to say that white is black  
So much the better! – I may stand alone,  
But would not change my free thoughts for a throne

*The concluding cantos of the poem are devoted to Juan's  
association with Lady Adeline Amundeville*



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